

MAY 23, 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

MAY 22 1912

# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY  
VACATION DAYS



THE TRANSFORMATION OF A TENDERFOOT

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY LESLIE-JUDSON CO., N. Y.

THE CHARLES W. WHITMAN PRESS

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

# 4,000 Carloads Wanted

Up to this writing, orders have come to us for over 4,000 carloads of Reo the Fifts. Six cities want trainload lots

By R. E. Olds, Designer

## My Greatest Success

In all the 25 years I have spent building cars I never saw a demand like that for Reo the Fifth.

It is the season's sensation.

Six cities ask for shipments in trainload lots—trains of forty carloads. These are New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Kansas City.

About 1,000 dealers, in a thousand towns, have already ordered these cars.

## After 25 Years

This comes after men, for a quarter century, have driven cars I built.

I told these men that Reo the Fifth embodies the best I know.

I said that it marks my limit, after a lifetime's experience.

And the first announcement brought 12,000 orders from men who have faith in me.

## No Undue Haste

In the stress of this demand no undue haste is permitted. I stand here and insist that every car shall be a credit to my reputation.

The parts of each car are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each car in the making must pass a thousand inspections. Countless parts are discarded because of slight imperfections.

Each lot of steel is analyzed. Engines are tested for 48 hours. Completed cars are submitted to long and radical tests.

The bodies are finished with 17 coats. Not a detail is being slighted.

We could increase our sales \$1,000,000 this spring by a little less care in production. But we shall not omit that care.

## Not for a Season

Reo the Fifth is not built for one season. We count on each car selling 20 cars in the future.

For this car comes close to finality. Men will never be able to greatly improve on it. This factory can never say, "Here is a new model, much better than Reo the Fifth."

With this car I lay down the arduous cares of designing. I end 25 years of ceaseless improvement. I am perfectly content to be judged by this car, whatever may come in the future.

That's why I am watching every car that goes out. We can never claim to better our best, after all this experience. So the future of the Reo depends on this car's performance.

## New Center Control The Year's Greatest Improvement

The new center control in Reo the Fifth marks the greatest step of the year in designing. It solves the last great problem in motor car engineering.

There are no side levers to block one of the front doors. There is no reaching for the brake or the gear lever.

All the gear shifting is done by this center cane-handle. It is done with the right hand, and done by moving this handle only three inches in each of four directions.

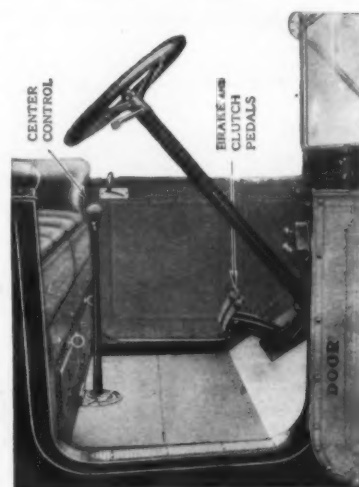
Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. One pedal also operates the clutch. There was never a control so handy, so simple.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to passing cars, and on the up side of the road.

## Price Still \$1,055

The initial price of this car is still being continued, though subject to instant advance.

This is one feature, I fear, which must be changed before long. Any advance in materials must be added to the price, and that advance is imminent, I think.



I repeat this to avoid any misunderstanding. We shall not advance our price because of over-demand, though that would be easily possible. This car would be cheap at \$1,250—cheaper than any rival.

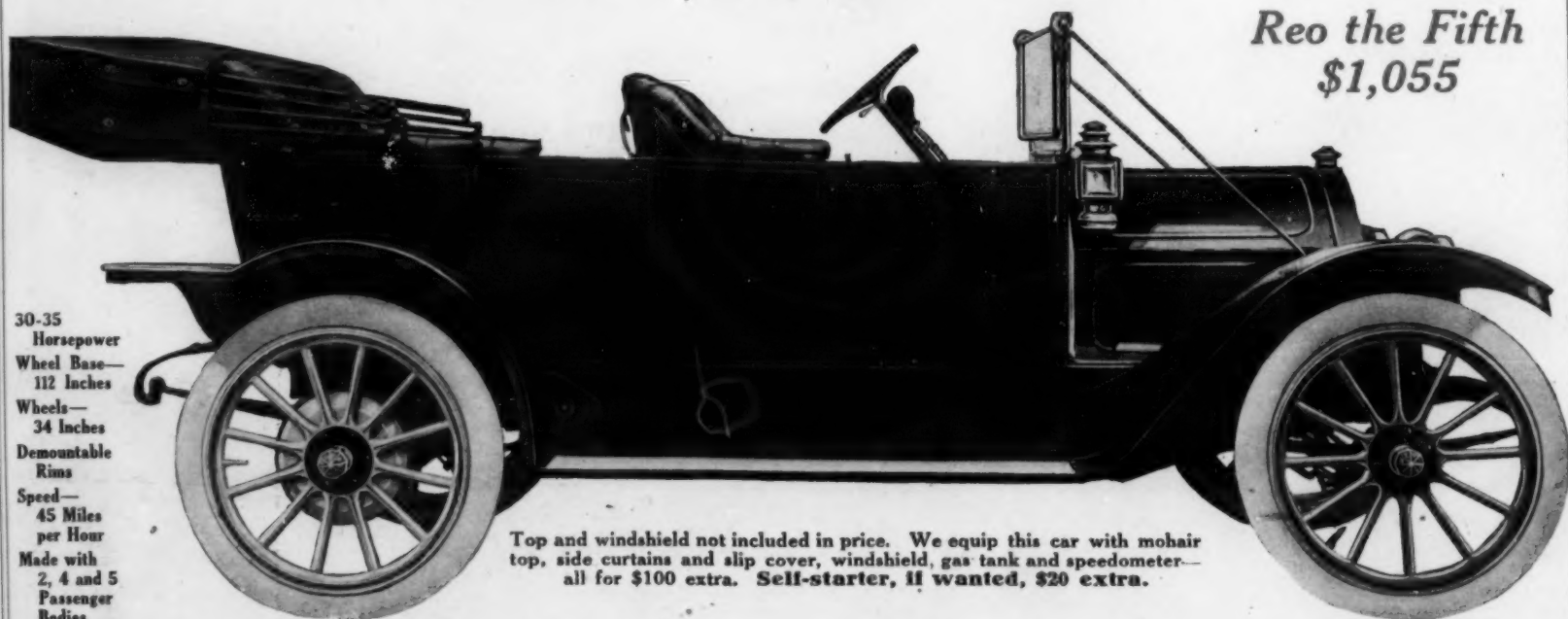
Added price, when it comes, will be solely due to added cost of production. Our margin is now at the minimum.

## 1,000 Dealers

Wherever you are, some dealer nearby you has Reo the Fifth on exhibit.

Write us for our catalog showing all body designs and we will tell you the nearest dealer. Write us today. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**  
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth  
\$1,055

30-35  
Horsepower  
Wheel Base—  
112 inches  
Wheels—  
34 inches  
Demountable  
Rims  
Speed—  
45 Miles  
per Hour  
Made with  
2, 4 and 5  
Passenger  
Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.





**WHY** tire yourself pulling a boat? Why perspire, get over-heated and all tired out, when a few cents worth of gasoline and an

### EVINRUDE MOTOR

will quickly and easily propel your boat all day. The "Evinrude" Detachable Rowboat Motor can be attached to any rowboat in a minute. A turn of the wheel and your rowboat is a motorboat. **WEIGHS BUT 50 POUNDS. WILL PROPEL A BOAT UP TO 8 MILES AN HOUR**

Thousands in use all over the world. So simple a child can run it. A strictly high-class outfit. The Czarina of Russia has four in use on her yacht. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for 24 page booklet illustrated in colors.



New York  
Salesrooms  
250 W Broadway  
Dept. 8.

**EVINRUDE MOTOR CO.**

302 Reed St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks—No. 21.



## Have You Felt It?

**F**ELT what? Why, the optimism of advertising, of course. When you are wearied by depressing news items—great disasters, murders and the like—you're apt to have a clouded view of life.

How often advertisements come as a pleasant contrast!

What a relief. Every advertiser appeals to your optimism. He appeals to your disposition, and possession of the means to buy. More than this—he appeals to your confidence that the future will offer occasion for the enjoyment of the article for sale. Even better—he stimulates your wish to appreciate and enjoy such occasions when they come.

You are complimented with the suggestion that there is a mutual pleasure and interest between you and the advertiser.

By anticipating holidays and other events which stir the better emotions, he creates in you an enthusiasm and unselfish devotion—a joy that otherwise might be denied you.

Advertisers move one with a desire to work a little harder to gratify one's wishes. They bring the blessing which always follows labor into which one's heart enters.

A great boon surely.

*Allan C. Hoffman*

# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES  
"In God We Trust."

CXIV.

Thursday, May 23, 1912

No. 2959

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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

**CHANGE IN ADDRESS.** Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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## Thoughtful people in every State are turning to the POSTAL LIFE

The Company saves them money and helps safeguard their health

### VIGOROUS POSTAL GROWTH

Recently a big business man out West arranged a POSTAL Policy for \$50,000, paying a premium in advance—all by correspondence.

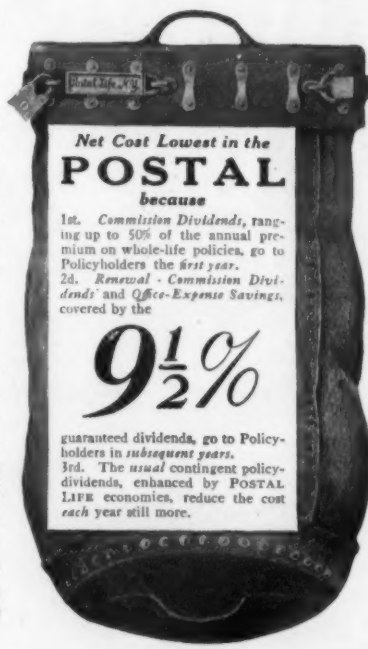
He found the POSTAL to be sound, well-managed and a money-saver for him.

He saved \$613. at the start—the agent's commission on his first-year's premium; in subsequent years he receives the agent's renewal commission and an office-expense saving, amounting to 9½% of his premium, or \$163.50 each year, guaranteed in his policy.

This seemed good to the man out West and it seems good to many others taking out smaller policies, throughout the United States and Canada.

The first quarter's new business in 1912 was more than double that for a like period in 1911.

February 1912 was 17% larger than January,



March was 44% larger than February and April was larger still.

No company new or old, can, we believe, match this record of comparative increase—an increase due to the fact that "thoughtful people in every State are turning to the POSTAL LIFE."

It will pay you to find out just what you can save, the first year and every other, by arranging with the POSTAL.

No agent will be sent to visit you.

To get official information, simply write and say "Mail insurance-particulars as mentioned in LESLIE'S of May 23."

And be sure to give:

1. YOUR OCCUPATION

2. THE EXACT DATE OF YOUR BIRTH

## POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Derives Business from Every State

Wm R. MALONE, President  
35 NASSAU STREET,  
NEW YORK

The Only Non-Agency Company



1500 Square Miles of Tremendous Mountain Scenery Thrown Open to the Tourist—

## GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Travelers who have wandered the whole world over open their eyes anew at the spectacular scenic grandeur of this newest national reserve—stupendous mountains, upwards of sixty great glaciers, over 250 lakes, countless torrents and trout-filled streams, waterfalls, forests and brilliant flowers—the ideal place for a real outdoor vacation.

### Hotel Life—Tours on Foot and Horse

Eight hotel colonies placed at convenient points—guides and horses, roads and trails—have combined to make possible delightful tours and camping trips of from one to ten days and more at a cost of \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.

### Unique Descriptive Literature

Nine pieces of unusual literature, describing in word and picture the wonders of the Park, will be sent to you for 20 cents in stamps. Or for 4 cents you may have a splendid descriptive booklet.

Also ask for details on special low fares to Glacier National Park and the Pacific Coast. Summer tourist tickets on sale June 1 until September 30 inclusive. Extra low convention fares on many dates.

H. A. NOBLE  
General Passenger Agent  
Dept. 2465  
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY  
St. Paul, Minn.



"See America First"

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY**

National Park Route





## The Receding Flood in the Mississippi, a Blessing in Disguise

*Drawn by L. F. Grant, Leslie's Special Artist.*

Although the recent flood in the Mississippi River, now fortunately receding, was the greatest on record, doing damage to property estimated at \$50,000,000, causing the loss of many lives, and making 150,000 persons homeless and destitute, it has not been an unmitigated disaster. For years the farm lands adjacent to the river have suffered from drought, but now the broad tracts overflowed have been supplied with abundant moisture, as well as with fertilizing sediment deposited by the muddy waters. This has been of signal benefit to the soil, which when seeded and planted anew will yield larger crops than ever before, and insure increased prosperity to the once inundated region. The stalwart people of the Mississippi Valley have been nowise daunted, but have addressed themselves to the task of recouping their losses with characteristic spirit and energy. There will be no halt in their rapidly advancing prosperity.

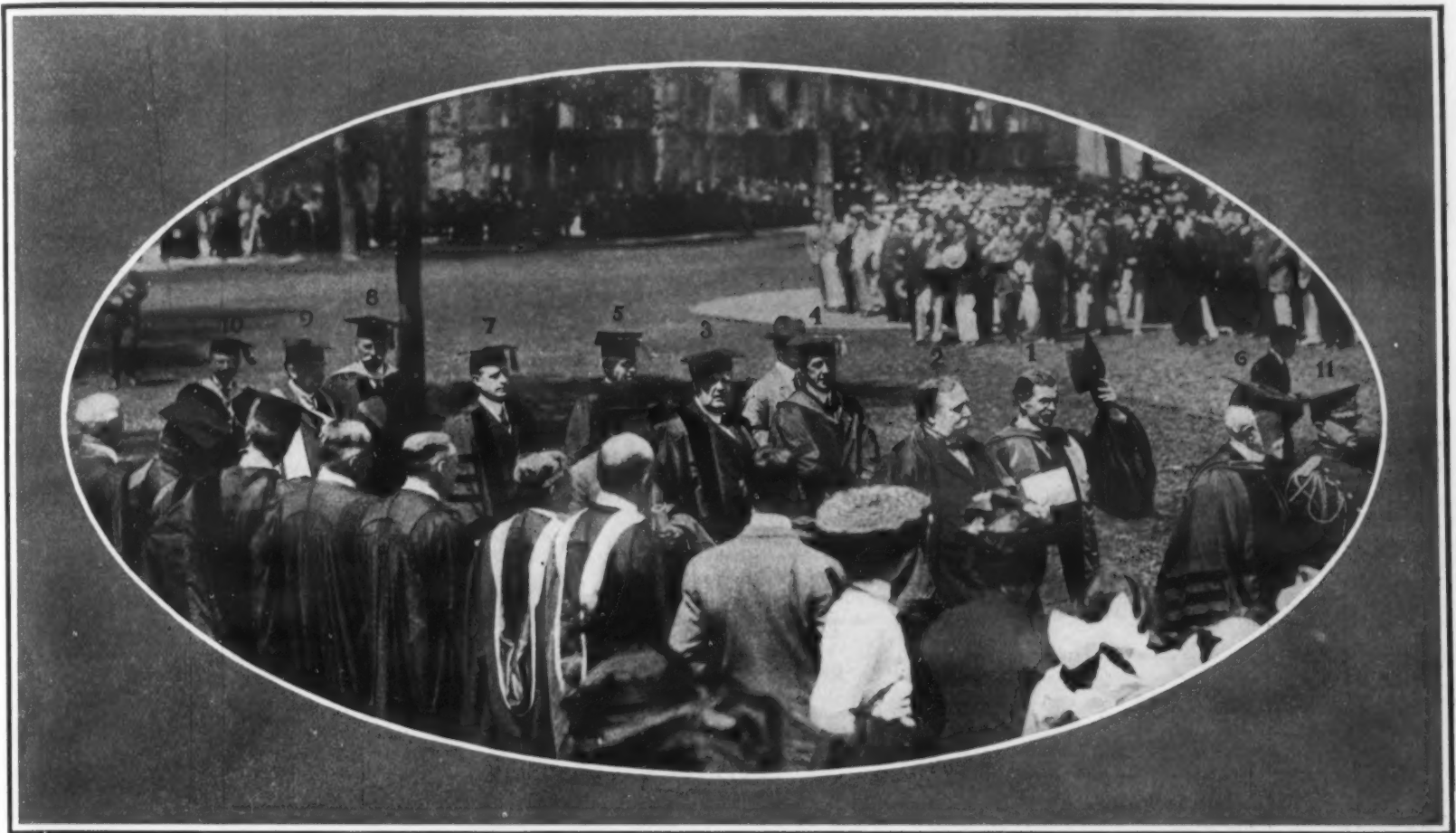


# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2959

May 23, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



TWO PRESIDENTS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, Princeton '82, was elected president of this university on January 12, 1912, and formally installed in office May 11, the ceremony taking place on the steps of Nassau Hall, where George Washington was thanked for his services to the United States. Many presidents of other universities and colleges were present at the ceremonies to do honor to Dr. Hibben. The most distinguished guest present was President Taft, upon whom was conferred the degree of LL.D. In the procession is seen: No. 1, Dr. Hibben; No. 2, President Taft; No. 3, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court; No. 4, Justice Pitney; No. 5, Dr. Francis L. Patton, former president of Princeton; No. 6, Professor William Libbey; No. 7, John Alkman Stewart; No. 8, Dr. M. Taylor Pyne; No. 9, Dean Andrew F. West; No. 10, Charles W. McAlpin; No. 11, Major T. L. Rhoads, who takes the place of Major Archibald Butt, lost on the "Titanic," aide de camp to President Taft.

## EDITORIAL

### At Chicago!

**P**RESIDENT TAFT'S friends believe that he will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago.

Roosevelt's friends insist that the ex-President already has a majority of the convention in the hollow of his hand. The truth is that, at this writing, while Taft has a much larger number of delegates than Roosevelt, neither is assured of a safe majority.

As between Taft and Roosevelt, the winner, in all probability, will be the one who, before the opening of the convention, controls a majority of the Republican National Committee. That committee will make up the temporary roll of delegates, and select the temporary presiding officer of the convention, who will name the committees, including the committee on contested seats. The arbitrary power of this committee to report for or against contestants is well known. If the contests should be decided in favor of Taft, he would unquestionably have a decisive majority; but if decided in favor of Roosevelt, this could give the latter a chance to control the convention.

It is already clear that the preliminary meeting of the national committee before the opening of the convention will be unusually interesting, if not most exciting. A bitter contest over the selection of a temporary chairman, followed by a still more bitter contest over the contested seats, would greatly intensify the bad feeling existing between the two factions of the party.

It will be a most unpleasant spectacle to have the friends of a President of the United States and of an ex-President involved in a furious debate, with much washing of dirty linen on the floor of a national convention, in the presence of 15,000 or 20,000 spectators. The inevitable outcome of such a distressing situation would be the nomination of a dark horse for the presidency.

We are on the eve of the most exciting presidential conventions, on both sides, that have been held within the memory of the present generation. It is a good time for thoughtful men, and especially for old-time Republican leaders, to consider the seriousness of the situation.

The prosperity of the country is at stake. That is of greater consequence than anything else, but it seems to have been forgotten.

### The Great Columbus Day.

**W**ASHINGTON, on June 8th, will have a celebration which will be of international interest. On that day and in that city the Knights of Columbus will dedicate a memorial to the great Genoese whose name they bear. It is expected that 100,000 of the Knights, with representatives from every State and from Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, will be present at the ceremonies. President Taft is the chairman of the commission which has the affair in charge and he will be one of the participants. Italy, the country of Columbus's birth, and Spain, the nation which sent him on his epoch-making voyage, will be represented at the festivities. So will England and France, which, spurred on by Columbus's exploit, sent some of their most intrepid navigators across the Atlantic and took part in the early colonization of America.

There is a probability that Columbus was not the first white man to see the Western Hemisphere. Norse vikings are believed to have come over here several centuries earlier. But their voyages, if made, had no result. They left no trace that they had been here, except some vestiges which have been interpreted in various ways, but which had no influence on the continent's history or development. On the contrary, Columbus's journey started an era of discovery and colonization such as the world had never dreamed of along to that time. The Cabots, Cortreal, Pinzon, Cabral, Vespucci, Ojeda, Balboa, Las Casas, Cartier, Champlain, Captain John Smith, Bradford, Miles Standish and the rest of the navigators, conquistadores and empire builders, sailing under many flags, who landed on this continent in the next century and a half, were all spurred on in their work by the achievement of the man who came over in 1492, under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella.

It is fitting that the greatest nation of the Western Hemisphere should erect in its capital this memorial to its discoverer. The year of his exploit forms the dividing line between two eras of the world's history. While the fall of the Roman empire marks the end of the ancient period and the beginning of the medieval age, the discovery of the Western Hemisphere ushers in the modern period. Columbus did more than "give a New World to Castile and Leon." He nerved Da Gama on the voyage which led to the opening of the water route to India, sent explorers across every sea on the globe, gave a great impetus to trade, to invention and to learning and exerted a profound influence in the entire sphere of human

affairs. For vastness of scope and beneficence of consequences, his exploit transcends every other achievement in the world's annals.

At Chicago, in 1893, the United States celebrated, by a world's fair, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. We are now building, at Panama, a canal which will carry out the idea expressed by Balboa, one of Columbus's friends, who urged the building of a short cut between the two great oceans across the isthmus which he discovered in 1513. There are now 160,000,000 people on the hemisphere to which Columbus directed the world's attention. More inhabitants are in the country which is about to set up a memorial to him than were in all Europe and Asia when he was alive. And the three tiny craft in which Columbus made this voyage, which was a turning point in the world's history, were no larger than the lifeboats which were carried by the *Titanic*.

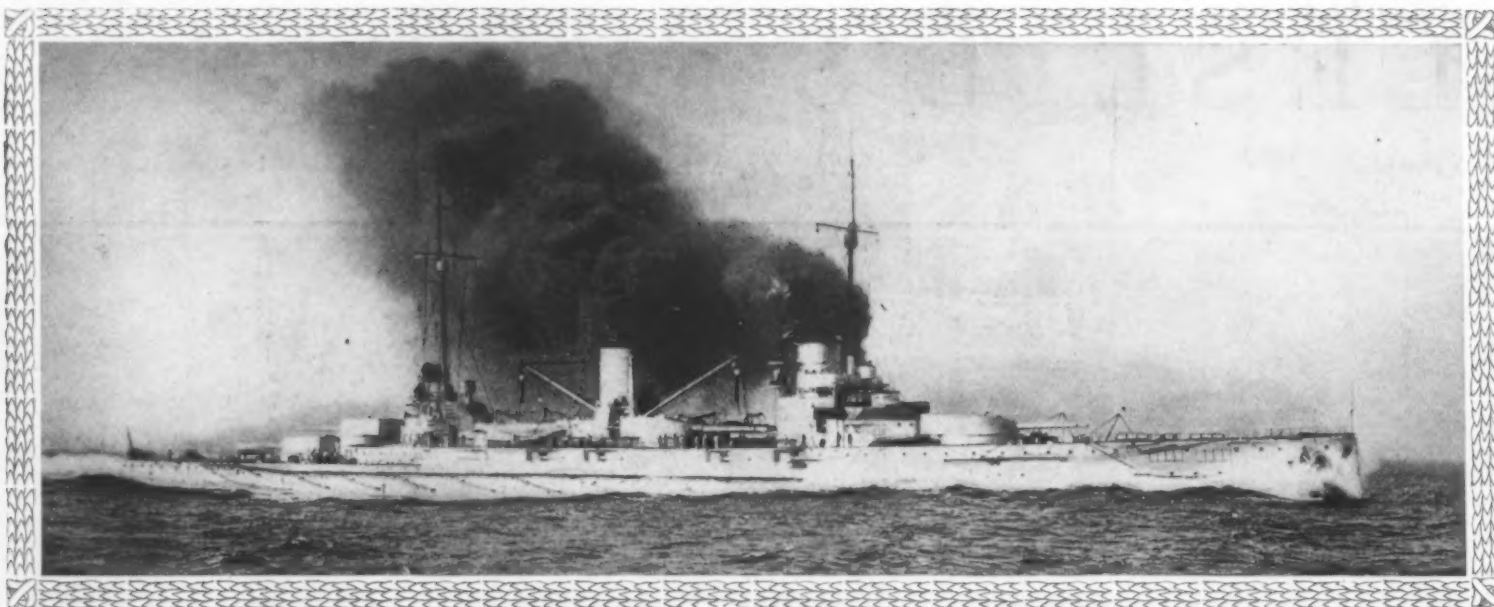
### Tammany Clinching Its Control.

**W**HEN New York, under Mayor McClellan's administration, wanted to spend a couple of hundred million dollars to bring a water supply from the Catskills to New York City, a Republican Legislature sought to safeguard the Tammany grafters from getting hold of the enormous contracts for this gigantic work, with all the patronage they involved. They could only do so by getting Mayor McClellan to stipulate that if the Legislature would authorize him to name three commissioners to superintend the work, he would make his choice from lists suggested by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn.

Mayor McClellan kept his word and the late J. Edward Simmons, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was named as one of the commissioners and was made its president. He was a business man, upright, able and conscientious. It was not long before the Tammany contractors found this out. They proceeded to undermine Mr. Simmons and to make his place so uncomfortable that he resigned in disgust. Then Mayor Gaynor came in. He quickly removed another one of the original appointees, Mr. Shaw, and placed an outright Tammany man, John F. Galvin, at the head of the board. The Chamber of Commerce was not consulted in this matter nor any of the other civic associations. Thus the good intentions of the Legislature are entirely upset.

Tammany is now in complete control of the two greatest construction and contract works in progress on this continent, excepting the Panama Canal. It





THE PRIDE OF THE GERMAN NAVY TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

The mighty armored cruiser "Moltke" with two other ships, the "Sietlin" and the "Bremen," have been sent to the United States on a visit by the Kaiser as a compliment to Uncle Sam. The vessels are due to arrive on May 30. The squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, well known in Washington and a great favorite with American naval officers. The "Moltke" is one of the fastest vessels afloat, with a record of 25 knots (29 miles) an hour. She is of 21,500 tons displacement, and has 45,000 indicated H. P. turbine engines. Her main battery consists of eight 12-inch guns and her crew consists of 800 officers and men. Two young princes are on the ships learning to be officers of "His Majesty's" navy.

secured control of the barge canal work by electing its State ticket, and next, through the grace of Mayor Gaynor, it secured control of the Catskill aqueduct work. Republican leaders and good citizens generally may well get out their multiplication tables and begin to figure on the majority by which Tammany Hall will carry the State of New York at the presidential election.

To make the situation still more interesting, Governor Dix, within three weeks after his inauguration, appointed Mr. Murphy's particular friend and State committeeman in Binghamton, N. Y., as the State commissioner of excise. This gives a Tammany Hall man supervision of all the liquor saloons in the State. As many of these are the rendezvous from which floating voters are registered, it is not difficult to understand the eagerness with which Tammany Hall sought control of the excise department. Governor Dix, in making other appointments, has appeared to consult the welfare of the State as represented by its best citizenship and we are sorry that he failed in this.

The day of reckoning for all concerned will come. Meanwhile the Tiger's claws will reach to every part of the Empire State. For how much of this are the bogus reformers, insurgents and independents responsible and to what extent have they been or are they now being consulted by the good-intentioned but altogether too complacent Governor for whose election they are responsible?

### A Tag on Sin.

**A** TAG on sin is a good thing. People who are responsible for vicious and degrading conditions ought to be held before the public gaze. No honorable man should own property whose physical condition makes it dangerous to health, nor rent property for immoral purposes with which he is ashamed publicly to identify himself. These are very simple propositions, but those who are advocating an ordinance in New York City compelling owners of property to put up a plate in a conspicuous place with their names and addresses have found it difficult to secure the ordinance.

No honorable man can reasonably object to fathering his own property, but there are many posing as honorable men who own dark and unhealthy tenements and properties used for infamous purposes who are now able to hide their identity from the public. The "little tin plate" would drive them into the open. At a meeting in Labor Temple, resolutions were adopted calling on the board of aldermen to pass the ordinance. "The man who swears off his financial tax is not a good citizen," said Dr. J. L. Elliot, of the Ethical Culture Society, at this meeting; "but he is not so bad as the man who swears off the moral tax that every citizen owes the community in which he lives." The "little tin plate" would work the destruction of the owners bent on evil doing and would bring corresponding benefits to those wanting their property to be used only for the best purposes. We can't have the ordinance too soon. As Colonel Roosevelt says, "It would make owners take a healthy interest in their property." Public sentiment must eventually be so aroused as to make itself felt in this matter, and then such an ordinance as the one referred to will be passed and enforced.

### Meteors of Politics.

**I**S SENATOR LA FOLLETTE about to drop out of politics, as he has already disappeared from the race for the presidential candidacy? It looks that way. He seems to belong to that class of political meteors of which the country has had many, but who vanished without leaving a sign behind that they ever existed. A recent attempt was made to induce the Massachusetts Legislature to erect a monument to Benjamin F. Butler, but, like all the previous endeavors of the same sort, it failed. Butler made a

fairly good record for a short time in the army during the Civil War, afterward served in Congress, was Governor of Massachusetts for a term, but was defeated when seeking re-election, and then dropped out of public life. He was reckless and erratic, had been a Democrat, a Republican, a Greenbacker and a Democrat again, "everything by starts and nothing long," and every party was tired of him before he left it.

Who, even in California, remembers Newton Booth, who fought the railways of that State, served as Governor, and then was a term in the Senate as an Anti-Monopolist? He was "mentioned" for the presidential candidacy by the Greenbackers and the Anti-Monopolists, had frequent "write-ups" in the newspapers, but was socially dead long before his physical demise came. A bigger personage was General James B. Weaver, the presidential candidate of the Greenbackers in 1880 and of the Populists in 1892, but who also was forgotten long before his death, which took place a few weeks ago.

Can anybody, except by a strong effort of memory, recall Dennis Kearney, the Peter the Hermit of the San Francisco sand lots, who threatened to precipitate America on China; "Sockless" Simpson; Ignatius Donnelly, who wrote some queer books to show that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare's plays, and likewise, in the Populist national convention of 1892, penned the most fearful and wonderful preamble ever seen in a political pronouncement; "Whiskers" Peffer, once a Senator from Kansas, and William V. Allen, a former Senator from Nebraska, who holds to this day the long-distance-talk record in a speech which said nothing which any of his hearers could remember an hour after he ceased? Peffer and Allen are still in the land of the living, but, except themselves, nobody knows it or cares. Where are the freaks of yesteryear?

### The Plain Truth.

**B**USINESS! From Oakland, Cal., comes an earnest letter from a LESLIE reader, approving the suggestion of E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, in favor of the nomination of a business man for President. Our correspondent says that, as Mr. Simmons is a Democrat, the Democratic party might "rise to the occasion" and nominate him. He adds, "As the constructive executive force and presiding officer of one of America's greatest commercial institutions, whose name and fame are a nation-wide standard for mercantile integrity; as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, fully awake to the business requirements of our great and expanding country, a man of Mr. Simmons's ability is needed to show the people a few short cuts that will take business out of the tangled jungle of politics into the clear atmosphere of accomplished achievement, so that labor can once more dignify its prerogative of steady employment to which it is justly entitled." We heartily agree with our enthusiastic correspondent that "Simmons is all right!"

**W**RECK! In England thoughtful people are very observant of what Parliament does from day to day. In this country few pay the slightest attention to the congressional record. It is not astonishing, therefore, that, practically without debate or without any realization on the part of the public or the press of its disastrous consequences, the House of Representatives recently passed a bill, under the pretense of saving \$69,000 a year in salaries, that would wreck the whole reorganized Department of State, which has given the American people for the first time a modernized foreign office such as other nations have, to their great commercial advantage. The bill, if passed by the Senate and approved by the President, we are told by Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, "would destroy the Bureau of Trade Relations, whose efficient efforts to expand American foreign trade have brought applause and expressions of

appreciation from the manufacturers and business men of the whole country, North, South, East and West." Isn't it about time that the business men and the wage-earners of this country kept their eyes on the demagogues in Congress, who think more of politics than they do of the true interests of the American people?

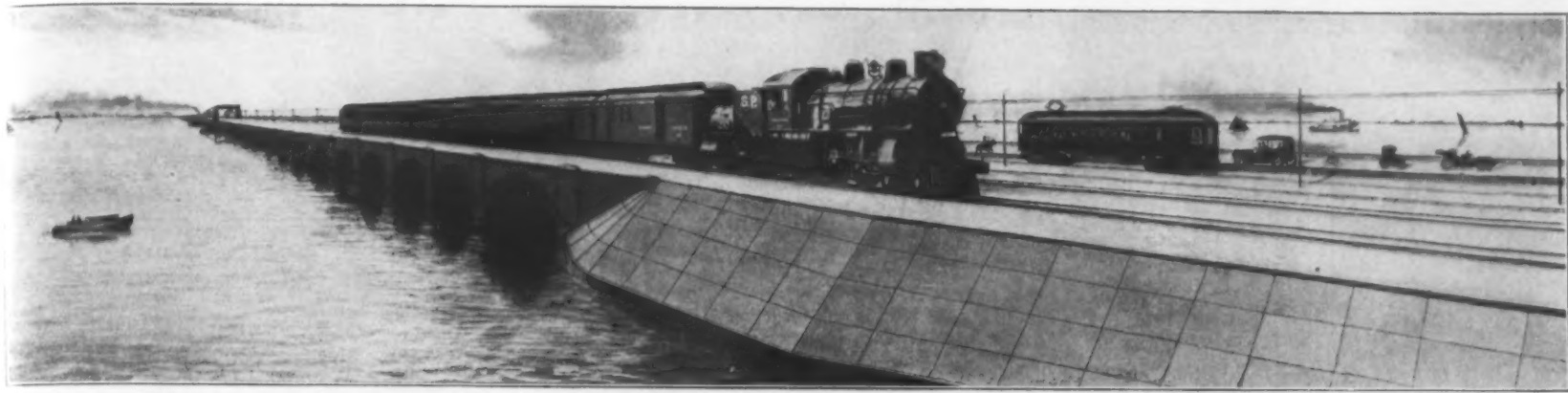
**"TITANIC!"** In the days of the Civil War LESLIE's artists were on every battlefield. That was before the camera did its wonderful work. In these days the artist still has his opportunity on rare occasions to do excellent work. Such an opportunity was offered by the dreadful *Titanic* disaster. The page of sketches made specially for LESLIE's by an artist who was quick to catch the spirit of the tragedy attracted much attention and has been the subject of favorable comment by many readers. One, writing from Germantown, Pa., says, "I have been a reader of LESLIE's for a long time and must congratulate you on having such very clever and comprehensive sketches of the late disaster. They were small, but spoke most graphically of the situation. I think the artist—Grant—has a happy faculty of knowing what the public wants." Our readers can be assured that the world's most historic events will always be pictorially recorded by LESLIE's artists or photographers. They are in every land and clime.

**SUCCESS!** Conceding that President Taft is entitled fairly to a renomination, we hold that the primary consideration of the party leaders is and must be the election of their candidate, and that if any one has a better chance of winning than Mr. Taft, he must, therefore, be named. Our always esteemed and vigorous contemporary, the *Washington Star*, takes issue with us on this contention. It holds that "the primary consideration is the preservation of the party's record and the handing on of the party's principles." But of what use is a record or platform without a President to perpetuate the one and to carry out the other? In one thing we are in thorough accord with our *Washington* contemporary, and that is in its statement that "if the Republicans at Chicago should repudiate their record and adopt principles antagonistic to what has hitherto been known and is now known as Republicanism, they would go to certain defeat in November. Nothing could save them. The mere tagging of their ticket as Republican would deceive nobody." Timely words!

**HARDSHIP!** The tobacco farmers of Kentucky who were convicted of violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law and fined \$3,500 are not as fond of trust-busting as they were before the law laid its heavy hand upon them. They are asking President Taft to remit their fines. They didn't know that chickens sometimes come home to roost. They were willing to join in the clamor of the crowd to bust everybody else's trust, but not their own. The tobacco growers of Kentucky organized, as many producers of agricultural and other commodities have done, to maintain a fairly living price for their products; and when farmers outside of the organization undertook to market their products, the trust farmers would not let them do so. The value of combination is being shown every day by the labor unions and by their successful efforts not only to maintain but to increase their scale of wages; but when the manufacturers of steel, sugar, oil, farmers' implements or anything else get together to maintain a fair scale of prices, an outcry against them is heard on every side. We are not defending the tobacco farmers of Kentucky for acts of violence committed against those who would not join their organization, nor do we in any sense approve of combinations of manufacturers or others to prevent fair competition or secure undue profits. But we think that the trust-busters have gone altogether too far, and that, as usual, the crowd has thoughtlessly followed the clamoring demagogues in the wrong direction.

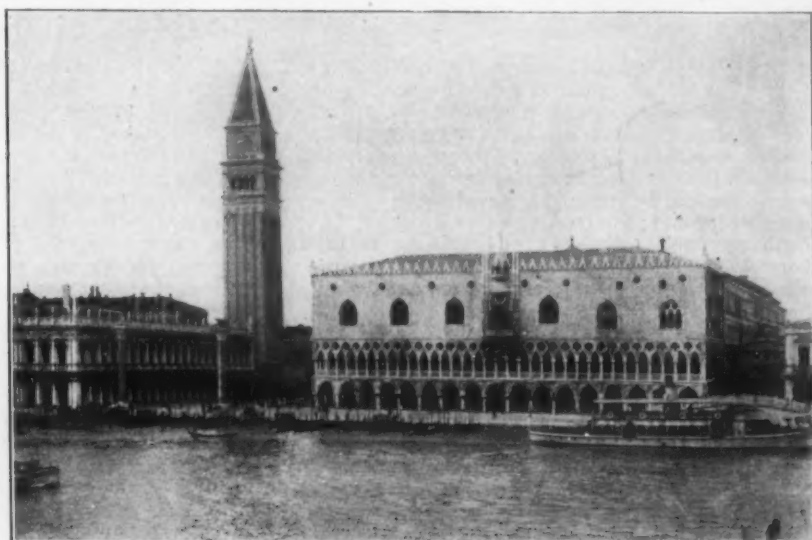


# Structural Wonders and a Cyclone's Work



GALVESTON'S GREAT NEW CAUSEWAY.

The great new causeway across Galveston Bay, at Galveston, Texas, built at a cost of \$2,000,000. It is two miles long, is of reinforced concrete, and accommodates steam railways, an electric railway and wagon traffic between Galveston and the mainland. This mammoth work will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on May 25-6, and prominent Texans and government officials will be present. This magnificent structure represents one of the greatest of engineering feats, and its building is in line with the comprehensive protective improvements which have characterized Galveston during the past ten years. It is in fact one of the "big things" which make Texas, the largest of the States, unique. The committee which has executed this work includes J. H. Langbehn, George E. Mann, L. C. Bradley, James A. Baker, F. G. Pettibone, J. H. Hill, Thorndell Fay, John Sealy, F. C. Fabsi, R. Waverly Smith, C. H. McMaster, George McQuaid, I. H. Kemper and Maco Stewart.



RUINS OF THE CAMPANILE, AND ITS RESTORATION.

This pile of debris represents the ruins of the famous Campanile on the Piazza of St. Mark, Venice. This world-noted structure, centuries old, collapsed on July 14, 1902, falling at the foot of the Church of St. Mark, crushing the loggia at its base. For many years the Campanile had been in a dangerous condition, but there was no thought that the structure would crumble and fall. Other famous buildings about it are the Palace of the Doges, the City Hall, the clock tower, and the columns, one surmounted by the Winged Lion of St. Mark and the other by St. George and the Dragon. On the famous square for generations have been fed daily the "pigeons of St. Mark." The gorgeous and ornate architectural treasures of the vicinity have attracted tourists from all over the world for many generations.

The Campanile on the Piazza of St. Mark, Venice, as reconstructed. This restoration of a famous tower was dedicated on April 25, 1912, its rebuilding having consumed ten years. The dedicatory ceremonies were impressive and elaborate, municipal and church dignitaries being assisted by notable foreigners in the event. In the reconstruction all material possible from the old structure was used. The main shaft and stonework are new, and are strengthened by the reinforced concrete staircase within. The golden angel again surmounts the apex of the pyramidal cap to the tower. An incident that awoke the emotion of the city during the celebration was the ringing of the hours by the ancient bell of St. Alipio, which for generations had been silent in the original tower owing to the weakness of the structure.



An approaching cyclone, photographed near Poma City, Oklahoma. Even to persons who never have experienced the terrors of such a visitation an apparition like this would bring dread and alarm.



A CYCLONE PHOTOGRAPHED.

In the path of the cyclone: A house has been carried away, and this picture shows the remains, a floor with the furniture of the unhappy residents, who probably fell victims to the destroying wind.

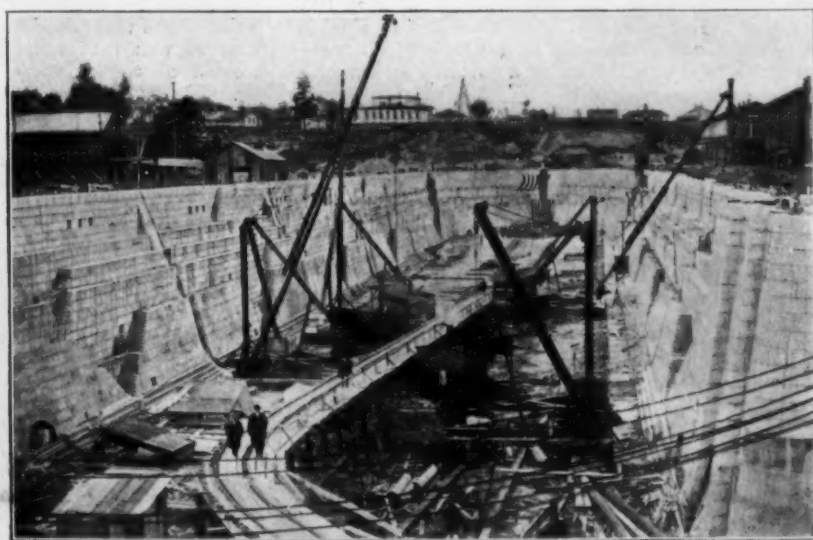


This house was on the remote edge of the cyclone, the results of which may be seen in the wreck; the picture, however, suggests the concentrated energy of the whirling wind and the restricted path of its destruction.



WRECKED BY A STEAMER.

Ruin of the Colman dock, Seattle, after the large steel steamer "Alameda" passed through it with such force that the stern-wheeler "Telegraph," docked on the other side, was almost cut in two and sunk. The engineer of the "Alameda" read the signal "full speed ahead" when it really was "slow speed astern."



A GREAT NAVAL DRY DOCK.

View of Dry Dock No. 2, Navy Yard, Puget Sound. In emergency a ship drawing 40 feet can be docked here. The structure contains 236,000 cubic feet of granite and 2,943,000 cubic feet of concrete. Its length is 863 feet, its width 145 feet. It will contain 34,000,000 gallons of water, which can be pumped out in about two hours. The work was completed April 27th, 1912.



# Fighting the Frightful Traffic in White Slaves

By CLIFFORD G. ROE



DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
Of Stanford University, president  
of the American Vigilance Association.



CARDINAL GIBBONS,  
One of the association's vice-presidents.



CLIFFORD G. ROE,  
The association's executive secretary and general counsel.



DR. O. EDWARD JANNEY,  
Chairman of the association's Department of International Co-operation.



MISS JANE ADDAMS,  
Of Hull House, Chicago, a member of the Executive Board.



JAMES B. REYNOLDS,  
Chairman of the Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement.

## OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE AGITATION against the traffic in girls is still going on. Perhaps never has a campaign to overcome a moral fault in society had a speedier growth and greater success. To-day capitalists, bankers, merchants, philanthropists and educators are being aroused to the truth and justice of the cause. A moral sense of duty to protect boys and girls is being quickened.

Sleepy public officials are beginning to bestir themselves and the conviction of white slave procurers is becoming a daily occurrence. Yet not alone will these prosecutions in courts of law exterminate them. Convictions will cut off the supply sources, but absolute annihilation of this traffic is impossible, under existing conditions, by legal measures. However, court records in these horrible cases are stimulating a public conscience. They are bringing to the public attention concrete evidence that a very vicious condition of affairs exists. These facts and truths are proving to busy men and women of affairs that white slavery is a real, live issue to be dealt with.

Therefore an indignant public, stirred by courtroom recitals, by the Kauffman articles and the like, has demanded the formation of a sane and safe organization to combat white slavery. The American Vigilance Association now being organized is a response to that demand. The forces behind the campaign against white slavery have joined hands—so to speak—and have banded themselves together. This new organization will be new in name only, for it will carry on the work which has already been under way for some time. Being a merger of the principal organizations, it will act as a sort of clearing house for the societies and committees which are directing their energies against the traffic in girls and women. It will seek to co-operate with all similar organizations doing practical work along the same line.

The perturbation of mind and the confusion which naturally follow so sudden an uprising of the people have resulted in an unfortunate overlapping and misdirection of effort. Also, like those misguided creatures who take advantage of a great conflagration to rob and pillage, so, in this disturbance of a moral equilibrium, unscrupulous fanatics and sensationalists have set about to plunder and exploit a just cause for selfish reasons. To conserve the energies directed against white slavery, to prevent so far as possible extravagant misstatements, to denounce the exploitation of the cause by unwholesome literature, to further arouse practical men and women, and to amalgamate various national, State and city organizations, an efficient vigilance association was formed.

While the writer was still an assistant State's attorney in Chicago, he realized the urgent necessity of some such organization. However, conditions were not then favorable, and many people at that time were of the opinion that white slavery was a myth. A year ago some influential men outside of Chicago—with the hope of establishing a national movement—induced the committee in Chicago which the writer represented to grant him leave to make a careful and fairly comprehensive study of white slave conditions. Thus, while people who happened to be interested presumed that he was traveling about the country on a lecture tour, the fact is that he addressed not more than half a dozen audiences during the year, but, instead, exiled himself and cut all the wires of communication with his friends and acquaintances, in order that—unhampered and unknown—he might secure facts and evidence. During this period meetings were held relative to the formation of a new organization based upon knowledge of actual conditions. The plan of action is patterned after that of any business concern. The governing body is an executive board, with the usual officers.

The American Vigilance Association does not propose to enter into competition with like organizations, but intends rather to unite these various groups whenever feasible. For example, the committee of fifteen in Chicago does not lose its identity, nor does it cease its activities in any way. It only increases its efficiency by becoming affiliated with a national organization. This Chicago committee is incorporated "to aid the public authorities in the enforcement

of all laws against pandering and to take measures calculated to suppress the white slave traffic."

Through the larger association, which already has a complete staff in active service, experienced investigators, lawyers and educators can be drawn upon as they are needed. This is a great saving of expense, and at the same time it gives the benefit of the most competent service obtainable. The American Vigilance Association underwrites and finances the working force, but as each city requires the services of experts, the city organization pays for actual service rendered. This is a great advantage in many ways. Detectives and investigators become known after a few months, and their usefulness is thereby impaired; but, under the new scheme, the central organization then sends them on to another city to do similar work, and their usefulness is increased instead of diminished. These investigators will then meet new faces, but the conditions and work will be just about the same. This method will assure local committees of honest and experienced investigators. Then, too, procurers traveling from city to city will be more easily apprehended by those who already know them.

Likewise, each department of the association may be called upon for co-operation or service. The plan of organization contemplates the following departments, each complete in itself: Department of organization and promotion, department of investigation, department of legislation and law enforcement, department of international co-operation, department of rescue and protection, library and editorial department, department of literature, department of education. It may seem to the casual reader that all this machinery is really unnecessary in a straight fight against white slavery. But that is just the point of this article—white slavery cannot be entirely suppressed without the complete annihilation of the whole social evil. One is the component part of the other. So diversified are the ramifications of white slavery that a careful study has proved the utter futility of combating it without going right to the bottom of the social evil. The reaching of that conclusion is exactly how the struggle against white slavery has aroused a public conscience. Excellent citizens, after hearing the horrible revelations connected with the traffic in girls, demanded the abolition of the traffic and were content to stop there; but in the last six years a public conscience has been awakening against vice as never before in the annals of history.

At first this traffic in girls was considered a fanciful fabrication, ingeniously invented by reformers to arouse public sympathy. Then professional men who had come in contact with it declared white slavery to be a fact, and they were ridiculed. At last, however, revelations so startling and convincing were brought forth that the public was stirred to its very depths. Then it was that vice commissions were demanded; then it was that capitalists, merchants, men and women of the professions, educators and philanthropists sat in council to determine a course of action. When the Vice Commission of Chicago was making its survey of vice conditions, it was well known that more than one-half of its members regarded some form of segregation as the final solution. Yet, after the painstaking study was completed, with unanimous accord they demanded, "Constant and persistent repression of prostitution the immediate method, absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal."

With the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago and other cities before them, the sponsors for this new continent-wide organization could take no other stand regarding a plan of action. Thus, the purpose of the American Vigilance Association is "to suppress and prevent commercialized vice and to promote the highest standard of public and private morals. To accomplish this purpose, the association shall strive for the constant, persistent and absolute repression of prostitution, for the passage and enforcement of laws for the rescue and protection of girls and women, for the promotion of knowledge of the social evil, its effects and results, and for the circulation of the best literature regarding it."

The officers thus far selected have a high standing in the nation, and their interest will assure confidence

in the undertaking. The president is David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, California. Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and the Very Rev. Dean Sumner, of Chicago, are the vice-presidents. Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, is treasurer. Clifford G. Roe, executive secretary and general counsel, will have general supervision of all work. The executive board thus far selected consists of: Clifford W. Barnes, chairman; John G. Shedd, Jane Addams, Henry P. Crowell and A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago; Grace H. Dodge and James Bronson Reynolds, of New York; Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore; Wallace Simmons, of St. Louis; Henry J. Dannenbaum, of Houston, Tex., and Charles Bentley, of San Francisco.

There are still to be formed an advisory board, State and local committees and the like. The library, the educational, the literary and legislative departments are located in the Eastern office, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. There is a legal representative in the Bliss Building, at Washington, D. C. Headquarters are in Chicago. In this central office, located in the Fort Dearborn Building, will be the legal representatives, the force of investigators and the department of organization and promotion. Through the representative of this last-named department, new committees will be formed in various cities. Some cities are now affiliated and many others have expressed a desire to do so. For the present, at least, the association will take up work only in the cities which desire vice investigations.

The plan which is suggested will include a very careful and responsible survey of conditions relating to social vice. These conditions may vary somewhat in different cities, according to population, but in general they are about the same. An investigation will include a study of State laws, city ordinances, court methods and records, police rules and records, the probation system, if any, and previous efforts to regulate or control vice. A field investigation will result in assembling an array of facts with which the public should be made acquainted. A public report will reveal the weakness of administration and suggest how and where the evil may be attacked and conditions made better. George J. Kneeland, well known for his work in New York and Chicago, will direct the investigations.

Where new laws are needed, the association will co-operate in bringing about their enactment. Where laws should be enforced, it will assist in their enforcement. In every possible way will this organization co-operate with committees and societies carrying on similar work. Through the department of international co-operation, whose chairman is Dr. O. Edward Janney, it will keep in touch with foreign organizations having a like purpose, and also continue to aid the Federal authorities.

If one thing more than another is needed at this crisis in the annals of vice, it is a well-balanced public mind to insure a sane viewpoint and a broad grasp of the problems to be solved. Accuracy of statement is necessary as a basis for the study of causes, methods of prevention and law enforcement. The library and educational department is organized to strive for a truthful, unsensational presentation of conditions and a normal attitude toward the problem as a whole. This department, under its able librarian, Marion E. Dodd, has already collected nearly all the books, pamphlets, periodicals, reports, papers and clippings relating to social vice. It will act as a bureau of information, looking up various points at issue and verifying statements in regard to laws and ordinances.

Complete in every detail is the arrangement to conduct an effective and enduring campaign against vice. It is the hope that more men and women of influence and of loyalty to a true standard of morals will become interested. It is believed that the American people, enlightened as to actual conditions, will set in order a public conscience. The blindness of children, the hypocrisy of men, the ruin of sons and daughters and the suffering of mothers are arousing society to a higher standard of morals, and it is the purpose of the American Vigilance Association to crystallize this new sense of justice to humanity.

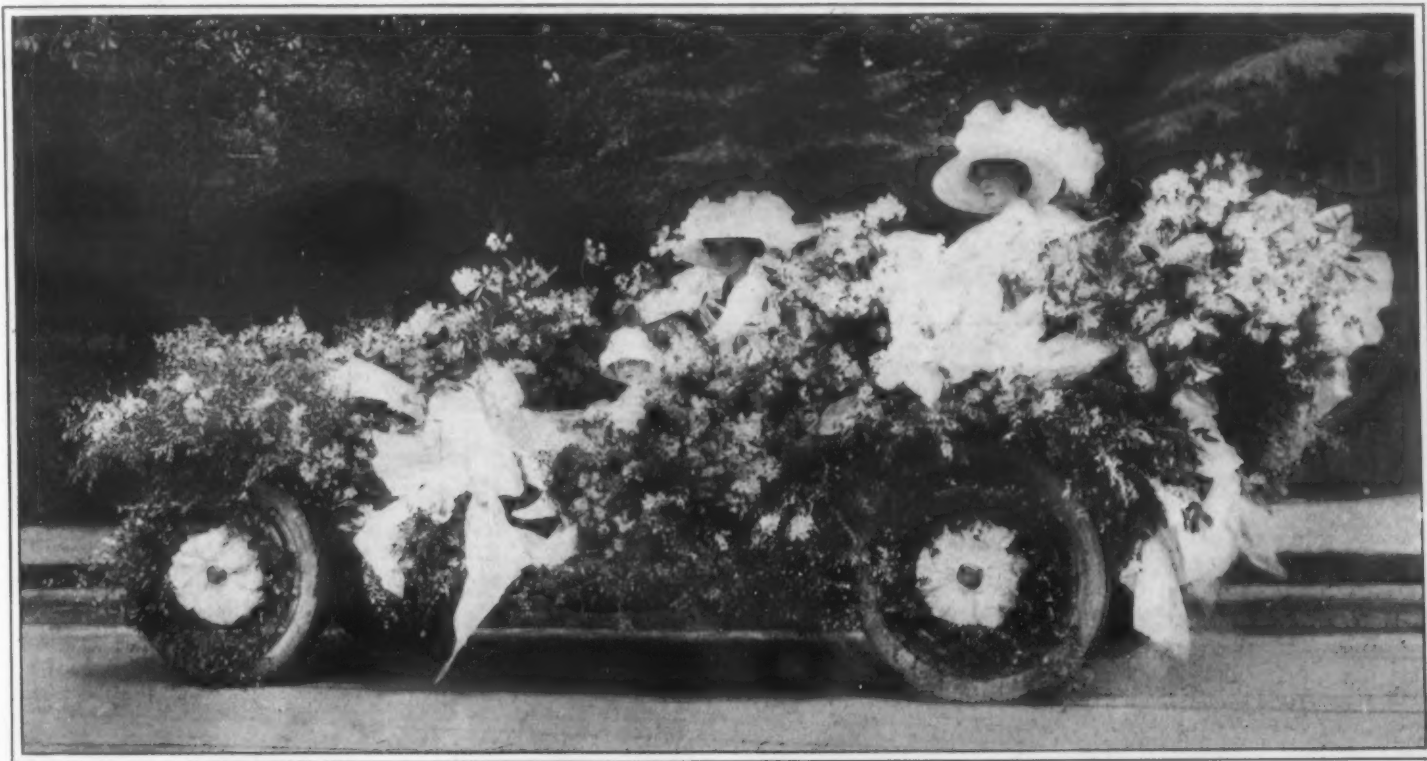
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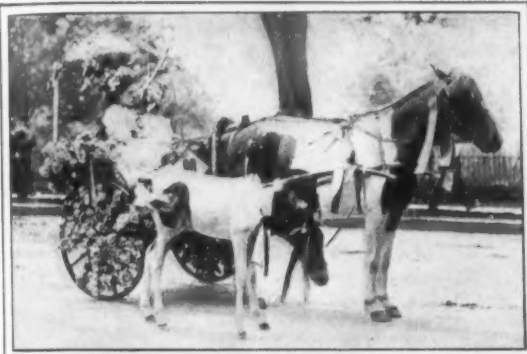
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# The Famous Rose Festival at Portland, Oregon



One of the automobiles entered for the prize parade; a veritable chariot of flowers, like a creation from fairyland, with pretty women and children who as passengers add life to the luxuriance of the display.



A pony cart which looks like a big basket of roses running on wheels of solid flowers; driven by children on the way to the parade and accompanied by a beribboned colt.



A rose garden whose magnificent blooms show the richness of growth characteristic of this "city of the roses," from some of whose blossoming gardens snow-topped mountains may be seen.



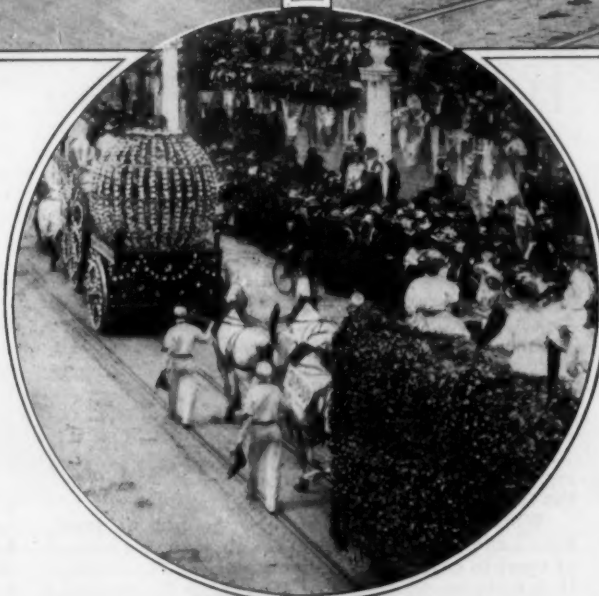
One of the amusing features of the parade: a youth driving a bewhiskered goat to a decorated cart, an outfit that serves for the occasion as a clown might at a circus.



Companies of school children, with rose wreaths, their costumes of white contrasting with the natural color display; note the happy crowds of onlookers and the spotless street.



Another view of children rose-decked and carrying white umbrellas, parading in the east-side business district, supplementing the greater procession in the main section of the city.



A section of the float parade, showing part of a massed rose structure on wheels, and the rose car, one of the many effective features of the event.

**B**LOWING an even million dollars in three months for the free entertainment of visitors is exactly what the Pacific Northwest is doing this year. From the first of June until the close of the Pendleton Round-up in September, there will scarcely be a dull moment in the great country which was saved to the United States through the settlement of John Jacob Astor at the mouth of the Columbia River, a century and a year ago, April 11th.

The Rose Festival at Portland, Ore., opens the list of attractions, on June 10th; then follow Tacoma's Festo, the big Elks' Carnival at Portland, the Golden Potlatch at Seattle, the Astoria Clambake, the Oregon State Fair and the Round-up as a fitting close of a season of festivities.

Already the Elks of Portland have paid up \$125,000 for the fixed events of entertainment for the annual reunion. Seattle will spend \$100,000 and Tacoma nearly as much in free entertainment. Astoria will go the limit, and the Oregon State Fair is always "a hundred thousand dollar" proposition. The Round-up will cost almost as much more, and there is more than \$250,000 in purses hung up for harness racing events on the Pacific coast.

Add to these features the Salem Cherry Fair and the various events in California, and there is at least a million dollars to be spent in the entertainment of tourists to the Pacific coast this summer. More than

100,000 journeyed across the continent to the shores of the Pacific Ocean last year, and traffic officials look for a more gigantic movement this year, because of the free attractions.

The big campaign for visitors is because of a desire to show the world that the whole country west of the Rockies is in more than ordinary prosperous condition. The business men want the people of the

world to know what they have, and they hope to add thousands of families to their population rolls as a result of the various demonstrations, as well as give an idea of what they may expect when the Panama-Pacific Exposition opens in San Francisco. All the coast cities are working in harmony. Their dates do not conflict nor do the various amusements offered. It should be one continual round of pleasure for three months, and the men who have contributed the money intend to make it the joy spot of the earth for three months, when there will be ocean bathing and all the offerings of mountain resorts, hunting, fishing, motoring and even mountain climbing.

When one of Uncle Sam's battleships steams up the Columbia River, June 10th next, with "Rex Oregonus," Portland's sixth annual Rose Festival will present a new and yet an old problem for those who are wont to follow the various events of the week. Who will sit on the throne and wear the robes of the king? Who in the thousands who will be in Portland to see the children swinging garlands of roses will be first to penetrate the disguise of regal robes and fathom the identity of the one secretly selected to be king of the carnival, or "Rex Oregonus"? No one knows who will be king as yet, nor will any one be sure until the festival ends and he unmasks.

As usual, Ralph Hoyt is the executive head of the organization which has made Portland so prominent

(Continued on page 599.)



# The Lures That Catch Elusive Fish

By EMLYN M. GILL



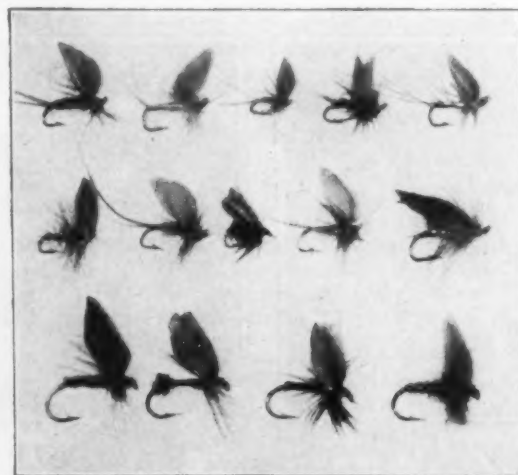
This is not a tackle store exhibit. All these fisherman's things are from the author's outfit and many of them have been used for many years. From left to right they are: first, a heavy trout reel, next to which are three dry-fly boxes and a dry-fly oiler; next are seen two salt water reels and a case, then a leader book, two wet-fly books, a leather box, tournament reel and the last object is a light trout reel.



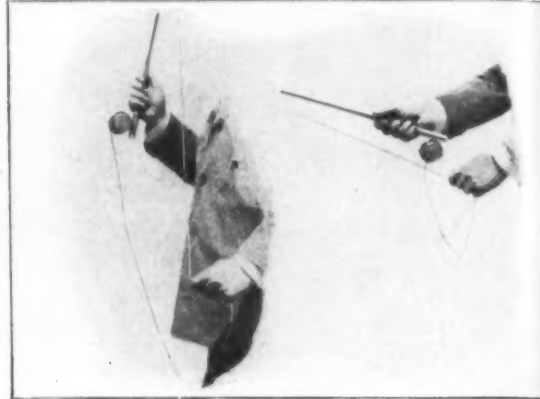
Here is seen the end of an eighty-five foot cast made by Mr. Gill at the anglers' tournament in Central Park, New York, in May, 1911. The larger park lake was the scene. Mr. Gill used a five-ounce fly rod.



Typical American artificial flies—exact sizes used in wet fly fishing.



Imitation flies used in dry-fly fishing, the two top rows showing sizes commonly employed in England and the bottom row larger flies used on American streams. These are exact sizes.



Fly-casting is an art that requires something akin to genius. The left picture shows the proper position of rod and hands at end of back cast; the right shows proper position of rod and hands at end of forward cast.

SOME wise man has said that fishermen are born, not made. That feverish craving that comes, in the early springtime, over those who have been anglers from their boyhood days is something difficult for the uninitiated to understand. Nothing can satisfy this irresistible longing but an early trip to the streams, lakes or sea, the choice depending entirely upon the particular branch of the sport that has taken the strongest hold upon its victim.

Some, whose tastes and desires are simple, find ample enjoyment in taking from the bottom of the sea or the salt-water estuaries the ever-hungry flounder, which makes but faint resistance as it is forcibly hauled into the boat by its captor; others think the luring of the common blackfish or tautog, which, when hooked, makes a few powerful lunges to regain its rocky home, sport fit for kings; while large numbers of anglers, still more ambitious, find much sport in fighting, with light tackle, the beautifully marked weakfish, which in early summer visits our shores in enormous schools. And then the bluefish! The joys of a day in a small sailboat, bounding over the waves of the deep blue sea, trolling for this savage fighter, mark the highest ambition of many an angler; and the capture of a striped bass, whose fighting abilities are often compared to those of a salmon, is a feat not to be scorned by even the most dilettant of sportsmen, especially if his tackle be light and fine.

But the highest type of salt-water fishing is the taking of the giant tuna and tarpon, both tremendous fighters, upon the light tackle adopted by the Tuna Club of Catalina and the tarpon clubs of Florida. A contest between a man and one of these gamy, heavy fish is, indeed, a battle royal, attended at times with some danger, and the capture of an unusually large specimen marks a never-to-be-forgotten epoch in the life of the fortunate angler.

Fresh-water fishing also supplies delights and allurements that its devotees consider in no way secondary to hunting the mightiest of salt-water fish. To the seeker after the tarpon and the tuna come the enjoyments of being on the vast expanse of the sea, with all its dangers and excitements, and the battle with heavy antagonists, requiring at times untiring strength and skill. But the joys of the angler of the streams and lakes are often quieter, though fully as intense, and in them the manifold charms of nature play a most important part.

Far removed from the turmoil of the city and the excitement of its surroundings, the angler for trout or bass

upon the banks of a stream, with surface here smooth and placid, there rough and turbulent, finds an indescribable enjoyment in his solitude and in the manifold attractions of nature presented in endless variety to his eyes. Dr. Van Dyke has said that "a river is the most human and companionable of all inanimate things." In place of the salt-water angler's exciting battles with the fish of the sea, the pleasure of the trout fisherman comes amid quieter surroundings, and his game is one of finesse and judgment, in which, with the lightest of tackle, he matches his skill against the cunning of that most wily antagonist, the trout.

While fishing for fresh-water bass, both small-mouth and big-mouth, furnishes an immense amount of sport to anglers in nearly all parts of the country, it is undoubtedly true that fly fishing for trout has held a place in the affections of its devotees, and also in angling literature, for more than two centuries, that can never be replaced by any other method of angling. The principal pleasure to be derived from its practice is not the heavy creel at the end of the day's sport, but the very attractions of the game itself. In much-fished waters, where the trout are scarce and very shy, the utmost skill is required to present an artificial fly in such a manner that the fish is completely deceived and takes the artificial lure without suspicion that it is not about to enjoy a repast upon one of nature's dainties.

In discussing the various methods commonly used by fly fishermen, it is necessary to divide trout into two classes—those that are caught in wilderness waters, where they are seldom visited by an angler and therefore are unfamiliar with his lures, and those inhabiting streams nearer civilization that are constantly fished day after day in season and whose trout become accustomed to the sight of artificial flies of all descriptions. In these streams trout become "educated" and most difficult to deceive. The wilderness trout, unaccustomed to the wiles of sportsmen and in keen competition for food, fall easy victims to almost any pattern of gaudy flies, tied with silks and feathers of brilliant hue and frequently made without intention of imitating either insect or other living creature. Some of the flies most commonly used for this style of fishing are the Parmachenee belle, invented by the late H. P. Wells to imitate the belly-fin of a trout; the silver doctor, a lure with a bright silver body and wings of fancy feathers; the royal coachman, professor, Montreal, red ibis, grizzly king and others, all without living counterpart in nature.

Nor are these flies, as a rule, presented to the fish in a manner in which they would reach it naturally. A weak, flying insect of any kind would be utterly unable to swim against a heavy current, and yet in this style of angling the lures described are often cast downstream and pulled upstream against the current by a series of jerks, or thrown across stream and forced to swim across the heavy flow of the stream, apparently against great odds. These flies are known as wet flies or sunken flies, for when cast upon the stream they immediately sink beneath the surface. The belief is held by many that wet flies, presented in the manner described, are not taken by the trout for winged insects, but for minnows or other small fish.

About the middle of the last century a Mr. Pulman made a discovery that has revolutionized the methods of fly fishing on the celebrated chalk streams of southern England and which bids fair to have a potent influence upon American angling. He realized that, while trout at times were accustomed to feed below the surface, eating the larvae or nymphs of aquatic insects, yet frequently their favorite food seemed to be winged insects that had emerged from their larval state and which, with wings erect, floated on the surface of the stream. So Mr. Pulman advocated the use of a floating fly, to be cast upstream and allowed to

(Continued on page 598.)

On the left, a fly rod; on the right, a salt-water trolling rod.

Surf casting rod correctly equipped with a case for reel.

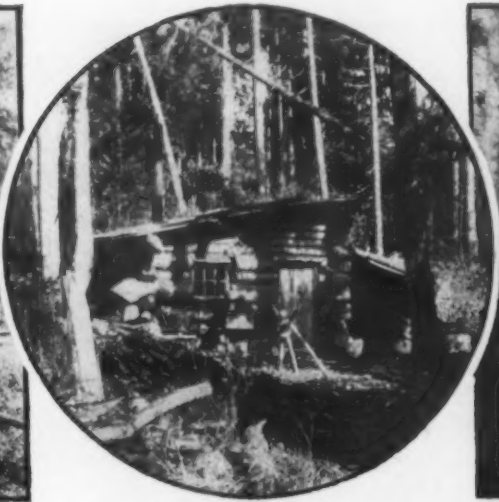


# Shelters, Shacks and Shanties

By DAN BEARD



A pole shanty twenty years after it was built on Big Tink Pond, Pike County, Pa.



A stanch and comfortable log cabin in the heart of the wilderness.



A real hunter's cabin made of logs, and substantial, if rude.



A fisherman's bark shack on the shore of a lake in the North Woods.



An open lean-to in a great forest, with dining pavilion and pantry.

THE PRIMARY object of a roof of any kind is protection against the elements; consequently, no shelter is necessary in fair weather, unless the sun in the day or the characteristics of the night cause discomfort. There is no finer sensation than sleeping in the open. It is an experience that, once enjoyed, will never be forgotten. In parts of the West there is so little rain that a tent is often an unnecessary burden; but in the East and other parts of the country some sort of shelter is necessary for health and comfort.

All through Pennsylvania, where the ledges of bluestone crop out from bank or cliff, there are to be found half-caves underneath the projecting ledges that need very little improvement in the way of leaning sticks, poles and brush laid up against the projecting face of the cliff in order to make good camps. In practically every one of these half-caves, which are located near good hunting or fishing ground, there will be found burnt embers of many ancient fires, and a careful inspection of the floor will reveal bits of broken pottery and the split bones of elk, deer and bear, telling us that the availability of these campshelters was recognized by the red men long before we pre-empted them.

But it may be necessary to build a shelter in the woods. One of the most simple is made of a fallen tree. The quickest way to construct this brush shelter is to select a small fir tree and cut the trunk about seven feet above the ground, so that the top will fall in the direction you wish, leaving the butt still securely fastened by splinters to the stump; next cut away all the branches from the under side and use them to thatch the roof and sides of the shelter. The foliage will form the foundation for the roof. Or one may take two forked sticks about eight feet long and cross them, and rest a heavy ridge pole upon the crossed forks, lay sticks up against the ridge pole, leaving the front triangle open, and thatch the whole thing with bark, laying the pieces on as you would the shingles of a house. Or one can thatch it with spruce boughs or sweet-scented balsam. The famous open Adirondack camp is made by resting a horizontal

pole in the crotches of two growing trees or in the crotches of two forked sticks whose butts have been set in the ground, a number of other poles being laid against this, slanting from the ground. The roof and sides are then treated as already described.

The brush shelter shingled with balsam boughs, if

rough side up of the second or overlapping piece. This will allow the bark, when it begins to curl as it dries, to take the form of the convolutions of a tile roof.

A pole shanty may be built like a log cabin—that is, with the poles running horizontally—or they may be set up on end and nailed to a framework made of four stout corner posts and some roof rafters. If there is a tendency in this structure to sag or twist itself out of shape, this tendency can be prevented by nailing diagonal poles from the bottom of one corner post to the top of the other; these trusses may be nailed on the inside of the shanty, where they will not interfere with the covering of the walls. The accompanying picture is of a pole shanty that I built in the mountains of Pennsylvania, on the shores of Big Tink Pond, in Pike County, twenty years ago, and it is now standing in the condition shown in the photograph. The roof of this particular pole house is made of pitch-pine boards covered with tar paper, and has been repaired once. A shanty of this description can be used as a permanent camp at some favorite camping spot, but in a driving storm the rain will beat through the sides unless they are protected by brush laid temporarily up against the wall or chinked up between the poles with moss and mud. In the latter case knock the chinking out before leaving the camp, because it is the free circulation of the air which preserves the wood and keeps it from rotting.

Where logs are plentiful and forests thick, the safest and best camp is one made like a miniature log cabin. Up in Maine there is a cabin that stood in the midst of a windfall, and, although one of the trees had fallen across the roof, the only damage it did was to displace one of the short logs in the front of the house and scrape the door off its hinges with one of its branches. The interior of a hunter's cabin shows bunks on each side, a puncheon floor and mattresses of a layer of balsam boughs. A fisherman's shanty may be built of sawed lumber. There is none of the shakes, shacks, shelters, shanties or cabins described or pictured here which cannot be built by the readers of this article themselves.



This shanty is an example of a rough but serviceable structure that may be used as an adjunct to tents in a camp. It affords better protection from the elements in emergency, and will serve for domestic uses less desirable under canvas.

carefully done and each separate bough placed with its butt toward the top of the lean-to and the convex side outermost, will be found proof against an ordinary rain. I have crawled under a small, thick balsam tree and kept dry when all outside was soaked with rain. These camps are all good for short-stop shelters, but if one expects to stay several days at the same place, bark shingles should be used in place of boughs, the bark being peeled from trees in sections. This should not be done except in a real wilderness where trees are plentiful and one or a hundred trees would not be missed. Within reach of towns or settlements, tar paper is easily procured and makes a better roof even than birch bark. In using the bark, always place the rough side down of one piece and the



# Pleasant Vacation Days in Holland

By MRS. C. R. MILLER



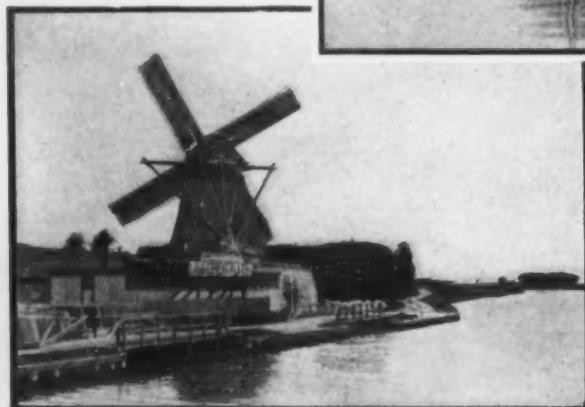
A good-looking girl on the Island of Marken. She wears an embroidered bodice, many petticoats and wooden clogs.



A flower market in Amsterdam. The flowers are brought to the market in boats, which are moored to the bank of the canal for several squares.



A tough little Hollander, who has acquired American slang and who smokes an American cigarette.



A typical canal in Holland, with one of the windmills for which the country is famous standing beside it.



At the cheese market in Edam. The cheese is in the shape of cannon balls. Over three million pounds of Edam cheese were shipped to the United States last year.



Washday in Volendam, a picturesque fishing village. Dutch housewives are continually washing and scrubbing.



A Volendam family with their traveling equipage. Men and women here wear quaint costumes as do most of the people in rural Holland.



An Edam milk wagon. Dogs in Holland pay well for their keep. This one draws the cart and barks to attract the attention of customers.

IT IS not every American who finds his pleasure abroad in magnificent cathedrals, in imposing monuments or famous picture galleries. Many seek enjoyment and recreation amid the scenes of present-day life and conditions, and to those so inclined the little kingdom of Holland affords a better field than any of the other tourist centers of Europe.

Tired out after a long trip on the continent, I came to Amsterdam, that picturesque Venice of the north, with its canals, its parks, its museums and its delightful people. The Queen was in the city at the time, the houses were gayly decorated in her honor, and hundreds of people were congregated before the palace, many of them standing for hours in the hope of catching a glimpse of their sovereign, for no ruler of Europe is so universally beloved as the gentle Queen of the Dutch nation.

The residents of the cities of Holland dress as any other European nation, although from the pictures of that land one is led to suppose that all the male residents at least wear baggy trousers and wooden shoes. Only occasionally is the man of that type seen on the city streets. It is rural Holland which has preserved the national costume. Nearly everybody in Amsterdam speaks English after a fashion, and every one of the policemen who directed me at different times was able to do so in English, which is taught in the public schools, while much business is carried on in it.

The cleanliness of Holland is proverbial. One is sure to find clean hotels and clean streets even in the smallest village. After several days spent in visiting the churches and museums of Amsterdam—that city has one of the finest art galleries in Europe—I happened one day to come upon one of the flower markets for which Holland is so noted. It is well known that the bulbs for our finest spring flowers are imported from that country. The blooming flowers are brought in boats and barges from the rural dis-

tricts by way of the canals, the women often assisting in pulling the boats for miles. This market is held along the main canal in the center of the city, and the boats are moored to the bank for several squares. The flowers are of every conceivable shade, and are planted in boxes and baskets in a most artistic fashion.

It is not in the cities that the American finds the "something different," but in the rural districts, among the meadows where the cattle graze, at the cheese farms, along the canals and on the islands inhabited by the Dutch fisherfolk. It was

among these scenes that I lingered, marveling at the simple, contented life of these Dutch farmers and their families. At Broek-in-Waterland I saw my first cheese factory, where the cow sheds were as clean as the houses and where the big black and white cows were washed and curried with as much care as is used on an American racehorse.

The typical Dutch farmhouse is square, one-storied, with a pyramid-shaped roof. The space between the apex of the roof and the ceiling of the dwelling part is generally used as a storehouse for winter food for the cattle. The living-room door opens into the stable, for the cattle are invariably housed under the same roof as the family. The homes vary little in their furnishings. One always sees bright strips of carpet, a highly polished "center table" where the family Bible is displayed, and a glass dresser, with its shelves filled with rare old brass and Delft ware. The most curious thing about the houses are the sleeping quarters—unique and certainly unhealthy from the modern viewpoint, which requires plenty of fresh air in the bedrooms.

The cheesemaker's family sleeps in beds built in cupboard-like recesses in the wall and as far from the window as possible. There is a door similar to that of a cupboard, and this is kept closed during the day, in order that the bed may be hidden from view. The stuffy condition of this walled-in bedroom can be readily imagined. The linen is always snowy white and the whole make-up presents an attractive appearance, even to the decorated strap suspended from the ceiling and used to assist the occupant of the couch to rise. The visitor is always welcome at the cheese farms, but the visit must be made early in the morning if the cheese making is to be seen.

The cheese markets, too, are curious sights, for there is nothing on sale except the huge yellow balls of cheese, which are piled high in the public square

of the town. Edam, the home of the well-known cheese of that name, is perhaps the best place to study a cheese market, for while it is classed among the "dead cities" of Holland, having shrunk to one-third of its former size and is not often visited by the tourist, it is a very good place to see the process. Americans have acquired a great fondness for Edam cheese, and last year over three million pounds were shipped to the United States direct.

From Edam I went to Volendam, a picturesque fishing village on the coast, only two miles away. I was pulled that distance, riding on a "trekschuit," a sort of miniature houseboat, at a cost of forty cents, and the "trekschuit" was pulled by a man as mules pull a barge on an American canal. It was Saturday and the harbor of Volendam was a perfect mass of sails and fish nets, for two hundred and twenty boats were moored along the dyke, the fishermen having come in for the Saturday market and to spend Sunday with their families. Here, again, I found English spoken; but this time it had been "picked up" from the tourist and the vocabulary was limited.

The quaint costumes of the women and the men here, with their wide trousers and clogs, have served as models for many noted artists. The girls are rather pretty, with their white lace caps and plaited muslin fichus. Bright colors predominate in their gowns, but the most astonishing thing is the size of the women, especially around the waist. This is due to the fact that it is the custom to wear a roll of cloth about the hips, over which from four to seven petticoats are worn. The men wear heavy jackets, wide trousers and little, round felt hats or Cossack turbans. They lead the quiet life of fishermen and rarely marry outside the village. The majority of the residents are Roman Catholics, and their church is not the least attractive object in the village, for

(Continued on page 599.)



# Where One May Pleasantly Spend a Vacation



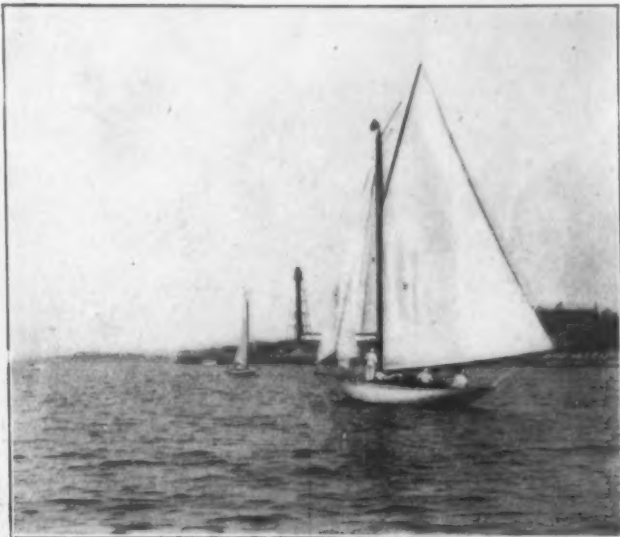
A WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.

Eddystone Rock, which towers out of the waters of Behm Channel, Alaska, to a height of 234 feet, and is a startling and curious object to passengers on the steamers that ply these waters. A marvelous feature of the projection as seen in the picture is the heavy woods, which cling to the larger part of its surface.



A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

A sail up the Hudson on one of the boats of the Hudson River Day Line. This is a favorite summer trip for thousands of persons, not only in the metropolis, but also in many other parts of the country.



THE YACHTSMEN'S RENDEZVOUS.

Yachting off Marblehead Neck, Mass. More than any other place on the coast of New England, Marblehead is the headquarters for yachtsmen. The beautiful natural harbor is a haven for craft of all kinds. During the season famous steam yachts sail in special races and other events help to promote the general gaiety at this resort.



THE CALL OF THE WILD.

A boys' camp in Algonquin National Park of Ontario, Canada. This is a wild and picturesque section that affords many of the pleasures of life in the open. Canada is noted for its hunting and fishing grounds and waters, and in many places comparatively near the towns in Ontario are found lakes and streams along the shores of which fowl extinct elsewhere are seen.



A PICTURESQUE REGION.

West end of Jasper Lake, Jasper National Park, Alberta, reached by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This is a most picturesque section of "the new West," which has attracted many well-to-do farmers from the United States, and the whole country is a joy to the tourist. Mammoth mountain ranges impress the traveler. Note the resting pack train in the picture.



OUR GREATEST NATIONAL PARK.

Gould Mountain, Grinnell Lake and Grinnell Glacier, Glacier National Park. This is one of several like wonderful scenes along the route of the Great Northern Railway. President Louis W. Hill, of this railway, is the ruling genius of this great natural reservation. A painting by Mr. Hill, of Iceberg Lake, one of the impressive spots in this park, is a strikingly artistic work.



NEW ENGLAND'S FINE SCENERY.

Mount Washington Hotel, at Bretton Woods, in the heart of the White Mountains, and almost at the foot of Mount Washington. To the right is seen the Presidential Range. This great mountain district will remind readers that the East has its natural wonders as well as the West. These mountains were resorts before the marvels of the West and Northwest were known.



WHERE ROOSEVELT FEASTS HIS EYES.

View of Oyster Bay from the main street of the village named for it. This place has won world-wide note as the home of Theodore Roosevelt, and is now on all political maps. The region is one of the most beautiful in the country.



A HOST OF HAPPY BATHERS.

Brighton Beach, one of the most popular bathing resorts in New York's near vicinity. It is within the bounds of the greater city, and denotes the richness of the metropolis in surroundings that appeal to the summer tourist as well as to the permanent millions within its gates.





Delights of canoeing: Here is a merry party sailing "company front" on waters apparently alive with their kind. The picture shows four attractive couples of domestic aspect, any pair of whom might find recreation in a cruise by themselves.



Canoeists in a veritable wilderness, where vacation may be greatly enjoyed. A light tenting outfit makes summer life in such places a continuous delight.



This is a picture of a new and exciting sport, water baseball, which is said was originated in the word "baseball," and the game is summer fun.



There are few summer pleasures that surpass fishing in peculiar zest. Here are a couple of fishers who apparently are experts, and trout are probably sought in this woodland brook.



Many metropolitan and other fishermen frequent Esopus Creek, in the Catskills, during the season. Here are two, one of whom has landed a fine fish, and both show excitement over the capture.



Children who accompany parents in vacation time probably find greater enjoyment than their elders in any environment. There is nothing, however, that appeals to them like the sea, and this picture proves it.



Here is summer felicity that speaks for itself. Camped in the woods, with water sport and fishing near, this couple may be envied. The husband is preparing to light the fire, and the wife apparently is dressing after a bath.



Here is an adaptation of "bachelor's hall," a man alone in the open, with resources that make him independent of the city for the time.



The city girl on the farm, making hay with bared head, and a joyful party on the hay wagon.

## Vacation Joys in Motoring Ca

**I**N THE winter, where the winter does not belie its name, the world hibernates, save for amusements indoors. Of course there are outdoor amusements in the winter for the few and the hardy, but they are not for the mass. No sooner does May put forth foliage and flowers than the thought of the average man and his wife and his children runs to vacation. This word vacation, originally of restricted meaning, has a modern magic of sound and an amplification of significance not known even a century ago, when life was more serious and persons who went anywhere had to walk or use the horse.

To-day, when summer comes, every one that can take a day or a week or a month provides accordingly for enjoyment, with thousands of places of pleasure to choose from and with every means of transportation at hand. Radiating from every city are traffic lines that have pleasure termini, and one may visit them by boat or rail or trolley, as inclination inspires. And there are thousands who have their own means of transportation of one or another sort. The man or family that owns an automobile may motor in the vacation season along frequented lines of the country or penetrate unfrequented places where life in the open—almost the primitive existence—may be enjoyed. Tents and supplies may be carried to remote places, where camps may be set up, and the city and business, with their traffic and worry, may be banished for a season that will bring health and vigor and a zest for new achievement on the return.

Camping is becoming more and more a feature of life with those who for

most of the time are confined between city walls. And the country in a thousand places offers to campers rare attractions. The bicycle is not altogether out of fashion, and on this or the motor cycle many reach places of seclusion where they may enjoy a week or a longer period, as circumstances and mood determine. Canoeing, too, is as fascinating a sport as ever, and in this relation it is more than a sport; for the canoeist may leisurely take his way in many waters to delighting places, and camping to him means more, perhaps, than it does to those who travel by other means, for he has a wider selection of vantage points unknown to the multitude.

While the canoeist has his peculiar pleasures, however, he must traverse water levels, although along many waterways are mountains and reaches of land that dissipate monotony. The man with a motor may climb the steep and find his vacation pleasures in a higher altitude, although he, too, may go where he pleases and vary his leisure by visits to different places. And the man or the family with none of these vehicular means is in these days independent of them. Every railway runs along resorts, so numerous have resorts become, and it requires but a question in any city office to bring forth vacation literature that will at first confuse the reader by its richness of possibilities. The seashore along the Atlantic coast, if it could be viewed in the summer from Mars, would perhaps convince the observers on that planet that the inhabitants of this sphere are amphibious, so vast are the throngs that people it. And there are spaces along

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Water polo, which is said to have been originated by Fred S. Shantoy, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is a sport witnessed by 3,000 persons. There is magic in the adaptation of the original game to the "fans."



The ocean bathing beaches are magnets for millions in the summer, but there is sport on inland waters, and this bather is probably a canoe explorer of such waters.



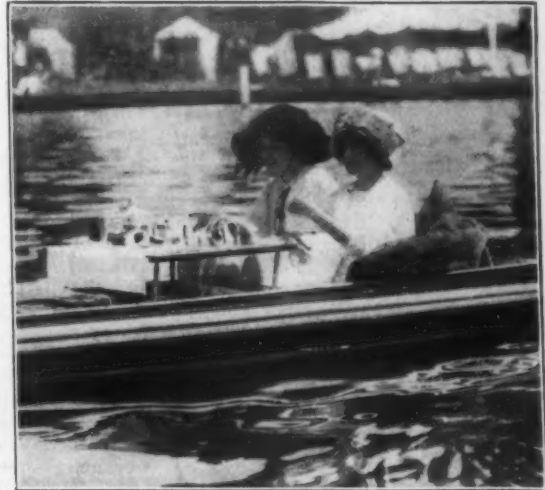
This is a spirited picture of surf bathing, an exciting and exhilarating recreation that may be enjoyed on any one of many Atlantic beaches, some of which are within easy reach of New York City. The safety lines protect the timid.



Here is a family group on the famous Palisades, near New York City, whose pleasure environs are not surpassed by those of any city in the world. The varied scenes from these heights always enthrall.



This is yachting in the most pleasing circumstances—a sea not too rough, a perfect day, and a pretty girl who is in rapport with the sport and with her companion. This, indeed, is summer life.



These girls are enjoying tuncneon on the water, and there is a mixture of unconventionality and luxury in the picture. Still water is necessary for a spread like this, but it is out of doors, and that is the main thing.



arm, making hay and a joyful party wagon.



A couple not afraid to get out of the city on a motor-cycle—away and home again in a day. Many miles may be covered and many scenes enjoyed.



One of the many delights of motoring. A journey along unfrequented ways, with a camping outfit that makes tourists independent of hotels. During a vacation this life in the open has attractions for its very novelty.

## Canoeing and Camping

in a thousand together out of ion where they od determine. ion it is more y waters to de- t does to those age points un- must traverse reaches of land steepes and ind y go where he the man or the endent of them. ome, and it re- ature that will seashore along ars, would p- this sphere are are spaces along

the Pacific that would further the same notion. And where thousands and thousands visit the sea and the mountains, there are other thousands that scatter throughout the country on farms, which are easily reached by the railroads, and there existence so contrasts with life in the cities that those who enjoy it for a time go back to town renewed and longing for a recurrence of the experience.

Those who are wedded to the pleasures of the canoe or the wheel never develop the fever that motoring brings. And motoring in vacation time, with a new to getting seasonable satisfaction, is something more than a growing fad. He may take his family, open his Blue Book, and choose from unlimited routes, all of which promise joy. He may start when the spirit moves him, and whether he is in New England, New York, Ohio, Indiana—in any State, in fact, or in Canada—he will find pleasure before unknown. Chauffeurs, cooks and maids are very well in certain circumstances; but the solid luxury of life can be enjoyed without them on such a trip. Where the party consists of two congenial couples, the women should know how to cook just a little and the men should understand the car. The rest will take care of itself, if the equipment is all right. That should include two tents, each about eight by ten, with ground cloths attached, cabinet fronts, windows, jointed poles and steel stakes; four folding camp stools, four folding cots, blankets, ponchos, pneumatic pillows, two or three waterproof bags, a canvas water bottle, a folding water bucket, a folding water basin, two hatchets, a clothesline, an aluminum cooking set, an alcohol stove, two

quarts of wood alcohol, canned goods, bacon in glass jars, condensed cream, coffee, sugar, etc., a refrigerator basket, two Thermos bottles, two electric flashlights, a camera and tripod, fishing tackle, an assortment of straps and several tarpaulins. This outfit sounds formidable, but it will pack with a machine, if personal baggage is reduced to necessary requirements, and, with a small tool outfit, it furnishes the main means for living independent of hotels and insures a comfortable as well as a highly enjoyable life in the open.

And there are resources and enjoyments for persons who do not own automobiles, as has been suggested. The man with a camera who loves nature may get far more pleasure in the wilds than a man with a gun, and still be as good a sportsman. He can erect his own little shack in the woods, catch his trout and other fish, and range in the wilderness, where he will find many wild creatures to fix upon his films. To photograph an animal is far better than to take its life, and the ultimate satisfaction is the camera man's rather than the gunner's.

To the many other possibilities of vacation time are added sports which may be seen or practiced by those who prefer the excitement thereof and the enthusiasm of the multitude to more isolated enjoyments in quiet places. There are baseball games in progress wherever men have built cities, and a new sport, water baseball, is coming in to bid for popularity. This game will be played in the South all summer, and vacationists who go in that direction will, no doubt, find it among other summer devices for pleasure.



# People Talked About



MAJOR THOMAS L. RHOADS.

Successor, as President's aid of the lamented Archie Butt.

medical adviser. He is one of the distinguished members of the medical corps of the army and for some time has been the personal physician for the President and the members of his family. In that capacity he has accompanied President Taft on numerous trips about the country. A strong friendship has followed this association. Owing to the personal popularity of Major Rhoads, the greatest satisfaction was expressed when Mr. Taft accorded the army man the new high honor. Major Rhoads is from Pennsylvania and has been in the medical corps of the army since 1900.



GOVERNOR G. W. P. HUNT.

Of Arizona, who spent a night in prison to study convict life.

IT WAS a sincere compliment to Major Thomas L. Rhoads, U.S.A., when President Taft selected him to take the place of the lamented Archie Butt as aid to the President. Mr. Taft regarded Major Butt more as a brother and a member of the family than as a close official attendant. Major Rhoads likewise has occupied an enviable position as the President's

medical adviser. He is one of the distinguished members of the medical corps of the army and for some time has been the personal physician for the President and the members of his family. In that capacity he has accompanied President Taft on numerous trips about the country. A strong friendship has followed this association. Owing to the personal popularity of Major Rhoads, the greatest satisfaction was expressed when Mr. Taft accorded the army man the new high honor. Major Rhoads is from Pennsylvania and has been in the medical corps of the army since 1900.

A VOLUNTARY night was spent in the Arizona penitentiary by Governor George W. P. Hunt, of that State,

recently, in order that he might better realize the condition of convicts from an actual experience in their atmosphere. He was treated like any other prisoner, and had for a cellmate a burglar, whom he found "very companionable and much like other men not classed as convicts." The Governor says he had five hours of continuous sleep, but upon awakening could hardly dissipate the depressing effect of the prison sounds. He formed in line to march to breakfast, and walked with a man in for a life term. On the way he heard some Mexican prisoners say, with a nod in his direction, "Bueno patron," meaning "the good boss." He broke the prison rules at table by speaking and was reprimanded. The breakfast of beans, hot bread, mush and black coffee was relished, but the Governor admits that it was more nutritious than appetizing.

HERE is a picture of two "Bills," both colonels, and both known to fame, taken recently at Portland, Ore., where they foregathered happily as such men do on occasion. They look enough alike to be brothers, and they will be recognized by thousands of friends as Colonel Bill Hanley, of Burns, Ore., and Colonel Bill Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb. Colonel Hanley is one of the fore-



COLONELS BRYAN AND HANLEY. Two famous "Bills," who look enough alike to be brothers.

most men of the Northwest and one of the biggest boosters of the region that knows him best. Not that he is unknown in the East, for in any metropolis of that effete section he counts friends and acquaintances by the score, while in Washington he is one of the elect among figures of note. It is, of course, useless to introduce the other colonel, who has spellbound audiences from coast to coast, and who at the moment is said to have designs on a gathering that will soon meet in Baltimore, and a new ambition to lead the Democracy in fact, as well as in theory.

THE FIRST woman to be made chief of a bureau under the government at Washington is Miss Julia C. Lathrop, appointed by President Taft as chief of the new Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Miss Lathrop has been an associate of Miss Jane Addams in the work of Hull House, Chicago; a member of the Illinois board of charity, and is a graduate and trustee of Vassar College. She is prominent among the social workers of the country, and her adult life has been practically spent in the interests of humanity. Miss Lathrop recently made a trip around the world, during which she studied penal institutions and methods in various countries. She has been instrumental

in passing laws looking to the welfare of children, for the betterment of tenement-house conditions, and to improve public charities. She is also a prominent suffragist, and her appointment has been hailed by those of her sex who incline to that reform as a distinct step for the advancement of women in public affairs.



MISS JULIA LATHROP. The first woman pointed chief of government bureau in Washington.

THE WORLD'S record for continuous public singing is held by Mrs. George V. Johnston of Shippensburg, Pa. For over years she has been singing solos in Presbyterian church in that town. Johnston is a descendant of the Nevins family, among whom there have been such talented scions as the composer Ethelbert Nevin and his brother Arthur. She entered the choir of the Presbyterian church in 1849, when about twelve years of age. She is now seventy-five years old. Mrs. Johnston has outlived and outsung generations of choir singers and has seen a complete evolution in church music. She is still hale and active and her voice is as sweet and clear as it was threescore years ago.



MRS. GEORGE V. JOHNSTON. Who has been for sixty years a public singer.

## The Lures That Catch Elusive Fish

(Continued from page 592.)

drift down with the current over the feeding fish. And from this beginning came that great school of English dry-fly fishermen, whose ranks embrace nearly all of the most expert fly fishermen of England and who use the dry fly exclusively in their angling for trout.

To the author, who for several years has been a dry-fly enthusiast, this manner of taking these cunning game fish seems the most logical, the most natural and most successful, under many conditions, of all known methods. It truly "holds the glass up to nature" and presents an imitation winged insect to the trout in the only natural way in which it can be presented. In fact, the whole theory of dry-fly fishing is based upon exact imitation of nature. The flies are tied to resemble a natural insect—generally one of the duns of the family of the Ephemeridæ—in size, shape and color; so far is the exact imitation theory carried that counterparts of both the male and female insects are made, the slight differences between them being clearly shown by the skillful fly-tier. As the duns are small, with the exception of the May fly, August dun and one or two others, so are the imitation dry flies minute and tied on very small hooks. They are made of materials that will not absorb water readily, and, to increase their floating capabilities, the angler anoints them with paraffine oil. Not only must these flies be tied in exact imitation of natural insects, but their action upon the water must resemble the action of the living fly. The only motion that one of these insects, among the most frail of nature's creatures, can have upon the surface of a stream is that naturally imparted by the current. So the dry fly must be cast upstream and allowed to float down wherever the current takes it.

This most fascinating method of fly fishing has been well known in England for sixty years or more and has become almost the sole method of taking trout from many of its celebrated trout streams. Little has been known about it in America, and many anglers, having heard that it was a scientific method invented for use on English chalk streams,

rivers of gin-like clearness and with gently flowing currents, have thoughtlessly come to the conclusion that it was not suitable for American streams, in which the currents are frequently strong and turbulent. In fact, it has often been dismissed as merely an English "fad."

But is it not reasonable to suppose that an exact imitation of a fly upon which a trout has been accustomed to feed, floating over it precisely as it has seen all other insects approach it, would be greedily seized by any feeding fish, whether its habitat was in English streams or in American waters? In fact, it is needless to argue this question, for a comparatively few American enthusiasts have used dry-fly methods for years on many streams and have succeeded in taking trout under conditions in which the wet fly would prove to be entirely unavailing. In early spring-time, when the water is high, turbulent and often discolored, the user of the wet fly finds his most favorable conditions and gets his big bags of trout. But when the streams have gone down after the spring freshets are over and the water has become low and of crystal clearness, the user of the sunken fly is often in despair and frequently passes many days on the streams without taking a trout of respectable dimensions. These are the conditions most eagerly welcomed by the dry-fly angler.

Fishing upstream, he approaches a trout from behind—for all fish lie with their heads facing the current—and allows his tiny dry fly, tied to a gossamer leader, to fall gently upon the surface of the water. There is no splash or anything else to startle the trout. The lure floats gently down over the fish and is at once taken, if the trout happens to be in a feeding mood. The English dry-fly "purist," as he is known, fishes only the rise; in other words, he remains upon the banks until he sees the rise of a trout on the placid surface of the stream stretched out before him. He then "stalks" the fish. Carefully approaching to within casting distance of the rise, he throws the fly so that it falls gently upon the water on the spot where the rise took place or slightly

above it. He then waits until he sees another rise before again wetting his line. But an angler might pass many days upon some of our American streams without seeing a good-sized trout rise to the surface; so American anglers "fish the stream," casting wherever their judgment or angling instincts tell them that there may be a trout worth while taking. The author might relate many instances of success with the floating fly upon American streams, where under the same conditions the wet fly seemed utterly powerless to lure the wily trout.

While, as a matter of fact, a wet-fly fisherman need not go to the expense of buying a new outfit, with the exception of flies and possibly leaders, to practice the art of dry-fly angling, yet I will describe briefly the tackle best suited to this mode of fishing: The rod should have considerable backbone and not be weak or whippy; the line should be of waterproofed silk, heavier than the line ordinarily used in wet-fly fishing, and should be tapered at both ends; ordinarily the leaders should be nine feet long and tapered from a heavy leader at the line end to the finest of undrawn gut at the end to which the eyed-hook is attached. But a single fly is used. Upstream fishing is the method adopted by all dry-fly anglers. The fly, cast upstream, is allowed to float down with the current, while the angler carefully strips in with his left hand the slack line, being careful, however, not to exert any pull upon the fly. After the fly has drifted down a short distance, it is carefully lifted from the water and another cast is prepared for. Unlike the method of casting with the wet fly, the dry fly is not allowed to touch the water until it has reached the exact spot picked out by the angler, and the line is always lengthened by means of false casts or casts in the air. Between casts, also, the fly is whipped back and forth in the air a few times to rid it of superfluous moisture; in other words, to dry the fly.

The writer strongly advises all beginners with the dry fly to fish all good water carefully and not to attempt to see how much of the length of the

stream he may cover in a day. "There is no surer sign of an unaccomplished dry-fly fisherman than hurrying," says a celebrated expert. If the angler comes to a spot that he feels must be the hiding place of a good fish, he may to advantage float his fly over this one spot many times, and over all good places he should cast the fly at least two or three times.

One of the banes of dry-fly fishing is what anglers have termed the "drag." There is a well-established theory that if a floating fly has any unnatural motion whatever, a trout will not take it; this cunning fish does not like to see even a live insect perform unnatural feats. It will be readily understood that if a fly is cast up and across stream and lights on a slowly moving current near the opposite bank, while the current in the center of the stream is swift, the line, falling in the swifter water, will be carried downstream faster than the fly would naturally move on the sluggish surface. The force of the strong current upon the line would exert an influence upon the motion of the fly, and an inevitable drag would set in. In order to overcome this, anglers make what is known as the slack-line cast.

Instead of using a barely sufficient length of line to enable the fly to reach the spot where it is supposed to alight, when making the false casts in the air the fly is allowed to go beyond this spot. Before the end of the forward cast, the forward sweep of the rod is retarded or stopped entirely for a moment; the movement of the fly through the air will be checked and a slight backward impulse will follow; then the tip of the rod is dropped, the fly will light gently, and the line, instead of being taut, will fall loosely, in curves or waves, upon the water. A drag may take place under all conditions where there is a difference in the strength of the current where the fly lights and where the line falls, and the one way of overcoming its disastrous results is this loose-line cast.

The varieties of imitation flies are many, but nearly all are imitations of the duns. For American streams I can confidently recommend the whirling dun

(Continued on page 605.)



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on the road!"



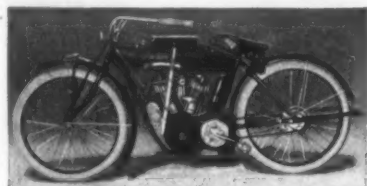
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### Vacation Days in Holland

(Continued from page 594.)

they still maintain all the traditions of the seventeenth century in their customs, as well as in clothing, and preserve in many respects the old Dutch characteristics.

Marken, the island in the Zuyder Zee, is a tiny bit of land as interesting as Volendam, yet entirely different in many respects. It seems to be the island of children, for they are everywhere—pretty, little, flaxen-haired creatures, their costumes making them a hundred times prettier. The boys cannot be distinguished from the girls, for until they are six years of age both sexes are dressed alike. Their hair is "banged" in front, with two long ringlets hanging on either side of the face. The head covering is a close-fitting bonnet. A small star embroidered on the front indicates that the wearer is a girl, while an embroidered pike shows that a boy's head is under the bonnet. After the age of six, the boy puts on baggy breeches and looks like the smaller edition of his father. The girl, too, begins to wear the correct number of petticoats to extend her dimensions. The bodice of her gown is embroidered in five flowers, and, being laced in the back, it gives her a matronly appearance. When she marries, seven embroidered flowers appear on the waist. The skirt either is striped, like the half sleeves of her waist, or is of some dark material. Here, again, I found the cupboard bedroom and the scrupulously clean house.

The Marken woman is always scrubbing—in fact, she spends the greater part of her life at this work, for she scrubs everything in sight, from her baby to the outside walls of her house. The younger generation of Marken speak English fluently. Among the children of every land one is sure to find the tough little boy, and in Marken I found him arrayed in an American-made straw hat and smoking an American cigarette which he had begged from a tourist. His vocabulary also contained some choice bits of American slang. The residents of this island are all members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

At Monnikendam I found another type, quaint in costume and polite in manner. As I walked along the streets with the tiny houses on either side, I met a family of women of three generations. They were eager to be pictured and followed me until their wish was granted. At Scheveningen, at Urk, at Axel, at Freisland and at Zeeland, the tourist sees the Hollander clinging to the old-fashioned costume.

Holland's charm lies in its plain simplicity. Its people are honest, kind and hospitable. They are fond of Americans and in no other land is the American traveler more welcome.

### The Famous Rose Festival at Portland, Oregon.

(Continued from page 591.)

through the annual Rose Festival. An innovation this year will be religious services in the Gypsy Smith Tabernacle the day before the merriment breaks loose. There will be an even thousand boys and five hundred girls in the chorus, recruited from the membership of the Multnomah County Sunday-school Association. Aside from this, every church pastor in the city will preach a special sermon because of the festival.

With the production of Oregon's dramatic love story, told in "The Bridge of the Gods" and executed on Multnomah Field with real Indians and actual frontier scenes, following a Cape Cod opening scene, opportunity will be given to recall to the thousands of visitors from the East exactly how the Indians lived and how they worked out their ceremonies, for all the tribal ceremonies are developed through "The Bridge of the Gods" production, a drama from the work of Balsh, by Miss Mabel A. Ferris, of Los Angeles.

Probably Friday will be the wonderful day of the whole Rose Festival. On that day there will be a parade of some five thousand "human" rosebuds, who will swing garlands of roses and shower the visitors with millions of real buds as they have done in days of yore. There will be special fireworks displays in the evenings, and every day for a week there will be so much of interest that those who have never seen a Rose Festival will wonder how people can think of so many wonderful and clean amusements.



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In times of sudden disaster men rise to these supreme demands of life. But may we not call attention at this time to those everyday acts of self-sacrifice by which many of these men who went down, built up the legacies which now belong to those they have left behind. May we not think that after seeing the women and children safe, the minds of some of these men dwelt with satisfaction upon the help that would come to their families from their policies? And may we not think that the little hardships of meeting premium payments helped to build the kind of character which was able to meet this supreme test of courage?

The TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY as the pioneer accident insurance company of America, speaks at this time about the value of accident and life insurance with no feeling of impropriety. It believes that it is doing a good work in lessening the hardships which follow in the wake of any disaster, great or small, and in paying losses unparalleled in the history of accident insurance, the TRAVELERS feels that it is its duty to remind men everywhere, that at all times it is "Women and Children First," and that men respond to that call when heeding the familiar

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Assets, \$79,900,000

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Leslie's Tear off

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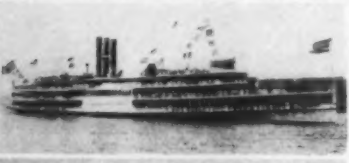
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## Little Trips for Little Purses

By EVELYN B. COLLINS

WHEREVER you may live, if you make a little journey in quest of health or recreation or of business, you will, of course, have no difficulty in finding the interesting places in the cities; but there are short, inexpensive trips out of the cities, if you take them, that are likely to give the most pleasure, in that they linger longest in the memory.

For instance, when you come to New York City, you are not apt to miss the Aquarium, the Museum of Natural History or other sights which strangers are always anxious to see; but, after having seen everything listed in your guide-book, do not go back home believing you have seen all, for you have not pushed beyond the corporate limits—and there lie the beauties. If you were to go to Buffalo, would you think of leaving Niagara Falls out of your itinerary? Or, if Washington was your objective point, would you depart without having seen Mount Vernon? Every large city is like unto Buffalo and Washington, in that it is full of local interest, but there are many places outside the city proper that every visitor should see.

New York's vicinity has wonderful resources. If you are from the interior and you make a pilgrimage to the Atlantic seaboard, you are usually anxious to see the ocean as soon as possible. Coney Island is a famous resort for New Yorkers, but it is not an ideal place to view the mystery and the majesty of the sea. To see the ocean to the best advantage, go to those twin seaside resorts, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, down on the Jersey coast; they are only an hour's ride from the metropolis. The trip can be made quickest by rail, but it is cheaper to go by steamer and trolley, and more pleasurable to go by steamer and rail.

The broad highway of scenic beauty is, of course, the Hudson River, and a trip by steamer to the many resorts which line its banks on either side all the way to Albany offers a greater value to the health-seeker, the sightseer or the historically inclined than any trip around New York.

The Catskills, rich in legend and song and story, have many pleasure resorts, while this, the most wonderful river trip in the world, terminates at Albany. A night trip to the capital city is delightful. The return trip may be made the next day on a boat of the day line, that sails down the lower part of the river in time for the sightseer to gaze upon the imposing skyline of the city and the leviathan steamships of the transatlantic fleet docked along the water front. A short distance to the north of Albany is that old, famous, fashionable watering place, Saratoga Springs; a few miles farther up are the beautiful Lakes George and Champlain, the latter skirting the rugged peaks, primordial forests and crystal lakes of the Adirondacks, and much in the way of recreation can be had in this region in a week or ten days.

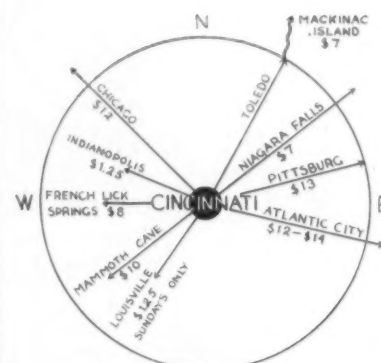
By going northeast from our starting point, Boston can be reached in a night, and for the insignificant sum of \$4.50 for the round trip if you go by a Sound steamer and a trolley car. This is an inside route and consequently there is no seasickness to fear. For those who prefer to travel via the ocean, there is an outside route over which stanch ships make the trip during a night. If speed is a requirement, the time can be cut down to about six hours by rail. Philadelphia is only ninety minutes by rail, with one or two trains every hour, and Baltimore and Washington are three and four hours respectively by rail from the metropolis.

Niagara Falls are some four hundred miles to the northwest of New York, but excursions are run at frequent intervals by the various railroads during the summer, at rates that are often less than half the regular fare. Likewise, the Thousand Islands are within the means of the little purse, if advantage is taken of the excursions provided.

There is a real ocean voyage I must tell you about before leaving New York. It is a trip of twelve hundred miles and may be made for as little as ten dollars for the round trip, and first class at that. This is to the Bermudas, a little group of sun-kissed, coral islands, where odorless onions, green roses and calla lilies grow in a delightful, semi-tropical

climate. The schedule time of these ships to the islands is forty-eight hours, but, as a matter of fact, it more often takes them three days between ports; but for this delay there is no extra charge.

If you have planned to make Boston the hub around which your pleasures are



The above diagrams show central points, from which radiate various routes to places of resort. The straight lines denote rail communication, and the wavy lines water routes.

to gyrate, there are dozens of little journeys full of big meaning hereabouts that can be made by trolley car.

One of the first trips every American should take is to the battlegrounds of Lexington and Concord. An excursion trolley car starts from Park Square,

(Continued on page 601.)

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15 DAYS'

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Office Supply Dealers who will handle the line, write for a special proposition.

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Makers of Famous Uhl Art Steel Furniture

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PORTABLE—BUG PROOF—RAIN PROOF

This "outdoors" home insures comfort, privacy and health.

Made in units from 7x9 up to any size your needs require. (Patent applied for)

Perfect for Camping, Outdoor Sleeping, Summer Dining Rooms and Kitchens.

Made of 16 mesh copper wire screen—with heavy canvas curtains, metal shingle roof and yellow pine floor. The sections fit snugly and one man can set it up in an hour.

Every detail is complete. You can live in the open, yet have all the comforts of home. Monthly payments if desired. Our booklet gives complete information. Write for it today.

ST. LOUIS SCREEN CO., 3224 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

50¢ Will buy a Freeman Pipe, second quality; \$1.00 first quality. A delightful smoke, no bitter taste, no slugs. Absorbent cotton catches all nicotine poison instead of your system. Send today. Booklet free.

FREEMAN PIPE CO., 55 Lake St., Petoskey, Mich.

## Little Trips for Little Purposes.

(Continued from page 600.)

near the Commons, every morning, runs out to Cambridge, past the campus of that ancient and honorable seat of learning—Harvard University—and wends its way close to the homes of the good, gray poets, Longfellow and Lowell.

A stop is made at Lexington, where the first battle of the Revolutionary War was fought, and on the very spot where the first shot was fired there is an inspiring statue of Captain John Parker, who was in command of the minute men. The trolley special follows the route of Paul Revere and ends its run at the old Wright Tavern, at Concord, the British headquarters of Major Pitcairn, where, on the eventful morning of April 19th, 1775, he stirred his toddy with his finger and boasted he "would stir the blood of the d-d Yankee rebels before nightfall." Blood was stirred that day, but, instead, it was the blood of Britain's soldiers.

The homesteads of Emerson, the Alcotts, Thoreau, Hawthorne and other noted men and women are still shrines worshiped by booklovers and historians. Turning the corner of the old manse, there looms up in the roadway the statue of the minute man across

The rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

Then there is Salem, where Hawthorne wrote the tales which compelled Europe to recognize American letters. Not only Salem, but Lynn, the great manufacturing center, Marblehead, Gloucester, the quaint old fishing town, and other villages and resorts are within easy trolley distance from the Hub.

Another short, inexpensive electric ride is to Plymouth, where the Pilgrim fathers landed, and where, 'tis said, John Alden courted Priscilla of suffragette tendencies for faint-hearted Miles Standish. From the poet's imagination to stern reality, one has only to gaze upon the marble canopy erected over Plymouth rock, for in its recessed top are preserved the bones of those who died for principle's sake. There is another little trip across the bay to Provincetown, and on landing you will find yourself among the Cape Cod folk, those honest, fearless, rugged dwellers by the sea, and who have been immortalized by Herne—"Hearts of Oak" and "Shore Acres."

For a longer vacation and a fuller purse, there are coastwise steamers ready to transport you to Old Orchard, Portland and Bar Harbor, Me.; the White Mountains, Berkshire Hills and Newport.

If Washington is the pivotal point of your jaunts, you will find a large number of varied side trips. Down the Potomac is Mount Vernon, the home of Washington and the most beautiful and historic shrine in America. There, in an unpretentious tomb of brick, reposes the dust of the Father of his Country. Mount Vernon can be reached either by boat or by trolley, but do not make the mistake of taking this trip on the Sabbath Day, for you will find the gates of the estate closed and your time wasted. Annapolis, where the United States Naval Academy is located, is only a short distance from Washington, on Chesapeake Bay.

The greatest natural attractions near Washington are the Luray Caverns, admittedly among the most wonderful examples of Nature's handiwork ever discovered. They comprise a succession of chambers connected by passages which appear to have been carved by the master hand of a giant. To reach these wonderful caverns, take a train to Manassas, thence to Riverton, and down to Luray.

Virginia's far-famed natural bridge is only a few miles farther down the Shenandoah River from Luray. All through this spectral region are many hot and cold medicinal springs, beneficial to the health-seeker. So, too, around Washington, within easy access by rail, are numerous battlefields—Manassas, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania; and farther south are Petersburg, Claremont and West Point, that bring vivid pictures before the mind's eye of the valiant deeds of the blue and the gray. As a matter of pure pleasure, a voyage down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay excels all others in this vicinity.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls are reached

(Continued on page 605)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

New Summer Colors  
for Ankle-Wear

The Newest Holeproof Hosiery  
for Men, Women and Children  
is Now Being Shown

## In Thousands of Windows

Here is "Holeproof" in silk and in cotton, each the finest hose of its kind in existence. Each is produced in the latest colors, the fashionable shades for summer. Thousands of stores are showing these hose. Ask your dealer.

The silk is imported from the north of Japan. It is chosen for luster, strength and elasticity. These hose have an extra reinforcement of three-ply mercerized cotton in heel and toe, so they wear. Three pairs are guaranteed three months. It is not extravagance to wear silk hose if they are made like this.

We pay for the cotton yarn, in the cotton goods, an average of 70 cents a pound, while common yarn sells for 30 cents. But ours is Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, the finest that's sold.

FAMOUS  
Holeproof Hosiery  
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We pay \$55,000 a year for inspection to see that each pair of "Holeproof" is perfect at every point. No effort is ever too great or too costly if it improves the hose. We have had 59 years of experience. We made the first guaranteed hose on the market.

Carl Freschl

The above signature is found on the toe of every pair of genuine "Holeproof." It identifies the original. The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Cotton "Holeproof" for men, women and children, six pairs guaranteed six months, cost \$1.50 up to \$3, according to finish and weight. The silk, for men and women, three pairs guaranteed three months, cost \$2 per box of three pairs for men; \$3 per box of three pairs for women.

Go see the wide range of new colors—at your dealer's today.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can., Distributors for Canada  
Temple News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic



## Are Your Hose Insured?

## SUMMER TRIPS

## AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OR BY THE SEA

- ¶ Vacation days are coming fast. Have you decided your Summer trip yet?
- ¶ The Pennsylvania Railroad's Summer Excursion Book, issued the latter part of May, will contain descriptions of nearly eight hundred resorts in the United States and Canada.
- ¶ Are you familiar with all these resorts? There are the forty beaches of New Jersey, each offering some distinctive charm; Long Island's beautiful hills, valleys and bays; the rocky New England coast and the maritime provinces of Canada.
- ¶ The Alleghenies, the Catskills, the Green Mountains, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, the Poconos in the East and the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains in the West, offer unrivaled opportunities for recreation and pleasure.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED  
PLEASURE TOURS

- ¶ This is the easy way to travel—no care, no thought for details, everything arranged in advance, the best things seen at the best time.
- ¶ Tours will be run this summer to Yellowstone National Park; Halifax and the Maritime Provinces; Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Lake Champlain and Lake George, and the Hudson River; Toronto, Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands; Niagara Falls, Toronto and the Muskoka Lakes; to Saratoga, Lake George and Lake Champlain, Au Sable Chasm and the Adirondack Mountains, and to the Great Lakes and Mackinac Island.
- ¶ Full information concerning Summer Trips of all kinds may be obtained upon application by letter or in person to D. N. Bell, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD



### The Leaders

We have issued a special letter on the execution of ODD LOT orders in Union Pacific, Reading and Steel.

Ask for Special Letter B.

**John Muir & Co.**  
Specialists In

**Odd Lots**

Members New York Stock Exchange  
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

### All Successful Men

have at times surplus money that they would invest to secure good interest if it could be converted into cash immediately.

Your business may be such that at certain times you have more cash than you need, and other times you may be forced to use all available assistance. There is also a possibility of business depression, at which time you would have to have the cash. Stocks or bonds can be sold at once.

Let us help you make your investments. Our records are thorough and complete, so that we can readily furnish you an accurate report on any security, and will be glad to, on request.

Each week we issue a special letter regarding some particular security which we believe is not only a safe investment but shows a good return. Sent on request.

**ALEXANDER & Co.**

Members of [New York Stock] Exchange  
New York Cotton  
47 Exchange Place, New York

### Investors

Wanting to buy Listed Stocks or Bonds for investment and are not prepared to pay in full for them can arrange with us to have them carried on a reasonable margin.

Correspondence is solicited.

**WALSTON H. BROWN & BROS.**

Members New York Stock Exchange  
45 Wall Street New York

### FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet

Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading

Orders Executed in Unlisted Securities  
**J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & Co.**

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE  
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
884 Columbus Ave.

### BUY Hundred Dollar BONDS

Of Corporations such as these  
They yield from 4 to 6%:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co.  
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.  
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy  
New York Air Brake Co.  
International Steam Pump Company.

Send for complete list "L-8."

**Beyer & Company**

"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"  
54 William St., New York

### SAFE & SURE INVESTMENTS

Are the only kind we offer. We sell the same kind which the U.S. Gov't finds good enough as security for any kind—nothing but high-grade.

**Municipal Bonds**

Many of them Tax-Free  
The same kind which the U.S. Gov't finds good enough as security for

**Postal Bank Deposits**

But instead of the 2% the Postal Banks pay, these Bonds yield from 4% to 5%

Write for Free Circular

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 8 Columbus, O.



Prominent figures attending the council. Left to right: Fred E. Farnsworth, secretary American Bankers' Association; Arthur Reynolds, chairman executive council; J. Fletcher Farrell, treasurer American Bankers' Association.



The council in session considering many items of business connected with the coming meeting of the bankers' association.

### IMPORTANT GATHERING OF LEADING FINANCIERS.

Spring meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., with about two hundred bankers from different parts of the country present. They represented banks whose deposits aggregate over \$14,000,000,000. This meeting was held for the purpose of relieving the bankers' convention at Detroit, Michigan, next fall of many perfunctory business matters.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHEN strong hands get under the market, it is bound to rise; but no long-sustained bull movement was ever had unless there was something besides manipulation behind it.

Long ago I spoke of the fact that underlying conditions were such that, if the bull leaders favored an advance, they could secure one without much difficulty. It is no secret that some of the strongest financial interests found themselves loaded with a good many securities before the last period of depression set in. These interests had expected to sell at a profit. They never sell at a sacrifice unless under irresistible pressure of panicky conditions, when some things must be sold in order to protect heavy holdings in those that are regarded as more desirable.

The new bull movement will not be long continued, unless the outlook for the crops and for the election of a conservative President in November is regarded as good. It is too early to speak about the crop outlook. Too much moisture is always better than too little. The sun and wind will do much to reassure the farmer in a wet season, while the same sun and wind will dismay him in a period of drought. The crop scares on Wall Street mean little now, except that they enable the bears to knock down prices and thus cover their short sales more advantageously.

It is scarcely possible, under present unsettled crop, labor and presidential conditions, for us to have an old-fashioned Wall Street boom. There must be sharp recessions, and then a new start upward. Those who followed my repeated suggestions during the dull period of liquidation to pick up the low-priced securities now have an opportunity to realize a profit. It may be that in the end, if good crops are assured, conservative tendencies in politics are

manifested and pending labor difficulties solved, the upward movement on Wall Street will carry stocks to much higher prices before the year's close; but it would be most extraordinary if there were not some very sharp and decided reactions. My readers who have a good profit should, therefore, take it and wait for a decline in the market, when they can load up again and wait for another advance in prices. But both in buying and selling one should not be impatient. The market seldom runs away from anybody.

F., Hartford, Conn.: On important reactions the three stocks mentioned might be purchased as a matter of speculation.

J., San Diego, Cal.: Oil companies are out of my province, and I am not prepared to recommend the purchase of their stock.

P., Malden, Mass.: Goldfield Consolidated has been paying quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share, or at the rate of \$2 per year per share and it has been selling lately at a little over \$4.

K., Milton, Pa.: The mining company owns valuable property, but it is still in the development stage. The purchase of its securities would therefore be a speculation.

G., West Reading, Pa.: Investment in the bonds and stocks of the companies mentioned in your letter would be judicious, especially if you bought the securities on sharp reactions.

B., Haddon Heights, New Jersey: I do not care to mention any particular stock for your proposed speculation. Any of the low-priced dividend payers, if bought on reactions, should bring you good future returns.

B., Milford, Del.: Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of U. S. L. & H. stock. The matter is still under consideration. The company is reported to be doing a good business, which of course brightens the outlook for its securities.

L. W., Newark, N. J.: There are opportunities in the Western states of securing a higher return on invested capital than is common in the East. By writing to Walter L. Williamson, Lisbon, N. D., you will receive the details of a farm mortgage selling enterprise which offers preferred stock bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Johnson, Chicago, Ill.: Undoubtedly the right kind of real estate in Chicago offers a good basis for first mortgage bonds. Values are increasing there as in other large cities. You can obtain a good deal of valuable information on this matter by writing to S. W. Straus & Company, Mortgage & Bond Bankers, Straus Building, Chicago, who offer this type of bonds in great variety. This house has been in business for more than thirty years and has a remarkably good record. It has a custom of repurchasing (when requested), at a slight discount, bonds or mortgages bought of it, which makes the securities convertible and all the more attractive.

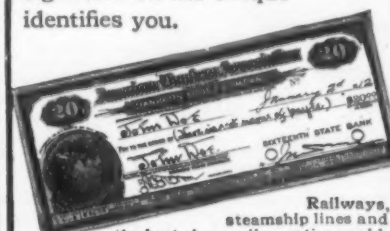
(Continued on page 603.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

### AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TRAVELERS' CHEQUES



**Pay Traveling Bills** with "A.B.A." Cheques. Hotel men of all countries like to accept them from guests. Your signature on the cheque identifies you.



Railways, steamship lines and the best shops, all over the world, know that "A.B.A." Cheques are as good as gold.

Foreign money is simplified for the traveler who has a wallet of "A.B.A." Cheques. The exact value of each \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 Cheque is stated in the money of the principal nations. Wm. J. Burns National Detective Agency protects holders of "A.B.A." Cheques from forgery. Their engraving and the special paper on which they are printed make them almost impossible to counterfeit.

"A.B.A." Cheques are the only travelers' cheques acceptable under the law for United States customs duties.

Write to Bankers Trust Company, Wall St., New York, for information as to where the Cheques may be obtained in your vicinity and explanatory booklet, "The International Traveler's Credit."

**BUY THEM FROM YOUR OWN BANKER** OR IF HE CANNOT SUPPLY THEM APPLY TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

### New York Realty Owners

INCORPORATED 1896.

#### SUMMARY OF GROWTH

ASSETS.	CAP. & SURP.
1902.....\$507,000.....	\$250,000
1907....1,600,000....	1,393,000
1912....3,531,000....	2,517,000

**DIVIDENDS PAID FOR SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS**

**6% BONDS**

Can be purchased outright, or in annual payments. Interest paid semi-annually by check.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR 18  
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

### P-A-Y-E.

**England Follows Our Lead**

¶ We invite you to send for particulars of how the Pay-As-You-Enter car has been received abroad.

¶ The International P-A-Y-E Tramcar

Co., Ltd., which controls the European patents, is exploiting the Car on the successful American methods. ¶ The field abroad is three times the size of the home field—the prospective profits three times as great. ¶ On application we shall be glad to send you a prospectus showing how to invest with profit and safety, as indicated by the existing business. ¶ Ask for circular PE No. 72.

**CARLISLE & COMPANY**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS  
74 Broadway New York

### Leslie's Weekly

Financial advertisements always bring satisfactory results. If you have investment offerings send us your advertisement. Pages close every Wednesday.



Having disposed of practically all of our allotment we offer strictly subject to previous sale the unsold portion of the Preferred and Common Stock of the

## E.T. Burrowes Co.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Well-Known Manufacturers of  
Rustless Wire Screens

Has earned over 8% for the past 18 years

### COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND RECORD

Years	Cash Dividends	Years	Cash Dividends
1894 and '95	8%	1905	8 1/2%
1896 to '99	10%	1906 and '07	15%
1900	14 1/2%	1908 (& extra)	35%
1901 and '02	16%	1909	16%
1903 (& extra)	8%	1910	10%
1904	8%	1911 (& extra)	10%
Jan. to April, '12	10%		

The Preferred Pays 6%

We recommend this stock as an exceptionally attractive investment

Full information concerning this offer on request. Send for circular No. 75.

## BAYNE, RING & CO.

Bankers

National City Bank Building

New York 55 Wall Street Philadelphia  
Chicago New York City Boston

## SAFETY STABILITY INCOME

These all important requisites of an investment are in the 6% Mortgage Bonds of the New York Real Estate Security Company. They are secured by selected, improved, income-producing, well-located property on Manhattan Island, New York City, and safeguarded by a mortgage to a prominent trust company of New York City, acting as trustee for the bondholders. These bonds are a safe investment, adapted to the needs of all classes of investors.

They are offered at par (100) and interest in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1000. Interest paid semi-annually, January and July.

Write for Circular No. 43

## NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

42 BROADWAY, - N. Y. CITY

Capital Stock, \$3,950,000

## Additional Income

Without Additional Risk

When You Invest in Stocks, you take a business risk for the sake of sharing in business profits.

When You Invest in Bonds, you avoid the risk—but, as rule, get none of the profits.

The Ideal Investment is one where your money earns for you a fixed rate of interest and also receives a share in the profits, while the risk is carried by others.

This Company Offers you such an investment in its Bonds and Participating Certificates.

Write for circular letter G describing our Five Per Cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Principal and interest are secured by First Mortgages on New York Real Estate, deposited with the Lincoln Trust Company of New York, as Trustee.

## FIRST MORTGAGE & REAL ESTATE CO.

165 Broadway New York

We also issue a Debenture Bond, which may be paid for in ten annual installments, on which 6 per cent Compound Interest is allowed, described in Pamphlet No. 7.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 602.)

H. New Orleans, La.: The packing company is a strong one and its preferred stock should be a good business man's investment.

P. Meridian, Miss.: I do not advise you to invest in Wabash stock, for holders are likely to have to pay an assessment.

H. Cleveland, O.: I do not advise anybody to buy land of companies promoting plantations in distant parts of the country.

W. Branford, Conn.: Your handwriting was responsible for the mistake in the stock you inquired about. The latest report shows that the accumulated dividend on American Ice Preferred exceed 41 per cent.

D. Kings Park, N. Y.: The savings and loan company may or may not be all right. I am not familiar with its affairs. There are plenty of reliable institutions in New York, however, to which you may safely confide your savings.

J. Flowerfield, N. Y.: Allis Chalmers Common is not a cheap purchase at \$1.00 per share, as the company is in the hands of a re-

ceiver, and is to be reorganized. The stock is liable to an assessment.

Henry, Portsmouth, N. H.: The partial payment, or credit, plan has been adopted by a number of well-known brokerage houses in New York. For expert information on the subject you might write to Walston H. Brown & Bros., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

Venture, Portland, Me.: I cannot give you statistics on the trading in fractional lots in this city, but it is known to be very large. A booklet on the advantages of fractional lot trading will be sent you without cost if you will write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City.

Clerk, Rutland, Vermont: Bonds of the better class are readily salable, and it is in such bonds that I would advise you to invest the family's funds. You can get them in denominations as low as \$100 and paying from 4 to 6 per cent. Before committing yourself write to Beyer & Company, "The \$100-Bond House," 54 William Street, New York City, for their booklet "L-4," which tells much about \$100 bonds.

Percy, Canaan, Conn.: As I have said many times, one needs but a comparatively small amount of money nowadays to become a trader in stocks. The chances offered to the man of limited means are presented in Circular B, "Odd Lots," issued by John Muir & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City. The firm will send you this circular without charge, on written request.

Surplus, Columbia, S. C.: It would be well for you to invest your surplus in good stocks or bonds. The real estate transaction would be a good deal of a gamble, as you know nothing about the section or the men at the head of the project. You can learn about securities that return good interest and that are quickly convertible into cash by writing to Alexander & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York City, for their free special letters.

N., Washington, D. C.: The American Can Company's authorized stock is \$44,000,000 Common and \$44,000,000 7 per cent. accumulative Preferred. Something over \$41,000,000 of each class of stock is outstanding. There are unpaid accumulated dividends of over 32 per cent. on the Preferred. The recent rise in the stock is accounted for by some observers as due to the company's increased earnings and by others as due to manipulation. There is probably truth in both views.

Cashier, Cleveland, Ohio: You apparently failed to see my statement in a recent issue of LESLIE'S that the Pay-As-You-Enter car has everywhere been well received and is making its way in Europe. The prospectus of the International P-A-Y-E Tramcar Company, which operates in Europe, will be sent you free on application together with Circular "P. E., No. 72," by Carlisle & Company, bankers, 74 Broadway, New York City. These documents will answer all your questions.

Safety, Germantown, Pa.: You can safely invest your daughter's money in state and municipal bonds. These are regarded as desirable investments. The net yearly yields from such securities vary, and in order to make a proper selection for purchase, you should have full knowledge of the subject. A book, "America's Safest Investment," which will guide you in this matter may be had free by writing to the New First National Bank, Department 8, Columbus, Ohio.

Pastor, Worcester, Mass.: Real estate bonds are regarded as attractive when the companies issuing them own valuable real estate and are prudently managed. New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which has been in business for sixteen years, will send you a circular on written application, which will tell you about the company's 6 per cent. bonds purchasable outright or on annual payments. These bonds may be had in denominations as low as \$100.

H. P., Rochester, N. Y.: Savings banks serve a good purpose, but the returns on money deposited with them are necessarily low. There is a great variety of 6 per cent. bonds obtainable and you will do well to investigate these. Among them are bonds based on city real estate. If you will write for Circular 43, to the New York Real Estate Security Company, 42 Broadway, New York City, you will get information of much value to you, free of charge. This company's bonds are in denominations of \$100 and upward.

Income, Charlestown, W. Va.: It is true that there is a large amount of securities outstanding based on New York City real estate, but well located real estate in New York is steadily advancing in value. The First Mortgage & Real Estate Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, which is offering first mortgage bonds and participating certificates, will send you circular letter "G," describing these securities, if you will write to them. The bonds are 5 per cent. and the company also issues 6 per cent. debenture bonds which may be paid for in annual installments.

E. N., Wilmington, Del.: There is no doubt that some industrial enterprises are among the safest. The stock of a company manufacturing products that are in wide demand, and whose managers are capable and reliable, is considered a good business man's investment. Bayne, Ring & Company, bankers, 55 Wall Street, New York City, are recommending the stock of the E. T. Burrowes Company, Portland, Maine, well-known manufacturers of rustless wire screens. This company's Preferred pays 6 per cent. and for two years its Common has

paid 10 per cent. Write to Bayne, Ring & Company for Circular No. 55, giving the information you need regarding this stock.

Tourist, Erie, Pa.: The safest and most convenient way in which to carry funds for your proposed European trip is in the shape of travelers' cheques, issued by the American Bankers' Association. "A. B. A." cheques are in favor with travelers abroad, as they can be used to pay shopping and hotel bills, railroad fares, and other expenses. The cheques are accepted by merchants, hotel people, and others without hesitation. They serve to identify their holders and they can be turned into cash at their face value at foreign banks. These cheques are issued in denominations of \$10 and upward. If you will write to The Bankers' Trust Company, Wall Street, New York City, you will receive a booklet, "The International Tourists' Credit," which tells all about these cheques, and supplies other valuable information.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1912.

JASPER.

## A Harmless Sweetener.

SOME people can't eat sugar, particularly those who have diabetic trouble. Up to thirty-three years ago there was nothing such persons could use to satisfy the natural craving for sweets. In 1879 chemistry came to the rescue, as so often it has done, in the discovery of saccharine, a product of coal tar, by Dr. Ira Remsen, one of the world's greatest chemists. We now find some newspapers going so far as to class as a poison this substance which diabetic patients can freely use when cane sugar would be fatal. This was not the finding of the Remsen board, nor has any scientific commission representing any European nation ever found it to be a poison. It is true that Germany and some other countries have enacted arbitrary revenue laws to restrict the sale of saccharine—not, however, on the ground that it was injurious to health, but solely for the protection of the cane and beet sugar industries of these countries.

After careful investigation, the referee board of the United States Department of Agriculture found that saccharine was not a poisonous or deleterious ingredient and that its addition to food in any quantity did not lower or injuriously affect or alter in any way the quality or strength of the food. The only criticism found by the board against saccharine was that it possessed no food value, and that if taken daily in large amounts—the amounts being much larger than would ordinarily be taken—it was liable, after months of such use, to create disturbances of the digestion. But it might be said that the best and purest of foods will sometimes create digestive disturbances.

Nor is it a serious charge that saccharine is not a food. Its manufacturers and advocates have never put it in competition with any vegetable form of sugar as a food. They only claim it is five hundred times as sweet as sugar, and point to the fact that in not possessing food value it is in the same class as common table salt, one of the most indispensable ingredients of every food product. As to whether saccharine is injurious or beneficial to the system, we need only be reminded again that in cases of diabetes, when cane sugar would hasten or cause death, saccharine is universally prescribed as being the only thing which can satisfy the craving for sweets without the least harmful effect.

Now, in the face of these incontrovertible facts, we still have an order, signed by the three Secretaries of the Cabinet, prohibiting the use of saccharine. This is the way it happened: Before the full report of the referee board was printed or made public, a regulation was prepared in the Bureau of Chemistry prohibiting the use of saccharine, only a part of the conclusion of the referee board being quoted. When this was presented to the Cabinet committee as correctly representing the findings of the referee board, the prohibitive order received their signatures. The manufacturers of saccharine are now trying to secure the modification of this order, and, in justice to the full findings of the referee board and to all the facts in the case, they ought to have little difficulty in doing so.

## His Changed Fortune.

"Wow! There went Smithkins in his new six. When I knew him a few years ago, he had a junk shop."

"He still has. Only he moved it to a fashionable street, kept the same stock, and labeled it 'Antiques.'"

# Home Tools



Many a good chair has gone to pieces when a good hammer would have fixed it. Numberless uses occur to you for a good saw, a good bit, chisel or axe.

When doors "stick"—that's where a good plane comes in.

But note that special emphasis is put on good, because we tell you of

## KEEN KUTTER

tools which are all good—the best in their line—America's Standard for over 45 years.

Made substantially, of best quality, put together by skilled artisans, tested time after time for temper, efficiency, durability and finish.

Don't be without tools any longer—but get good tools—get the best—get Keen Kutter!

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trade Mark Registered. — E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc.  
St. Louis and New York U. S. A.

No KB Prices \$0.50 to \$0.90



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."





## Stewart Speedometer

*The perfect speed and distance measure—a beauty in appearance, a marvel in accuracy.*

Speedometers that cost more than the Stewart are priced high—not because they are better—but only because they are fewer; the extra price doesn't represent value—it only means a smaller output.

The Stewart volume of business is enormous. Stewart Speedometers are on four cars out of five.

The Stewart is the best speedometer that can be made, and it is sold at a minimum price. Other makers cannot supply a comparable instrument at double the price.

### An absolute necessity on every car

Stewart Speedometers save you from arrest and accidents—keep track of your season mileage—save you money on tire adjustments. Enable you to follow guide-book mileage when touring, and help you in many other ways to enjoy your car and operate it economically.

### Guaranteed for Five Years

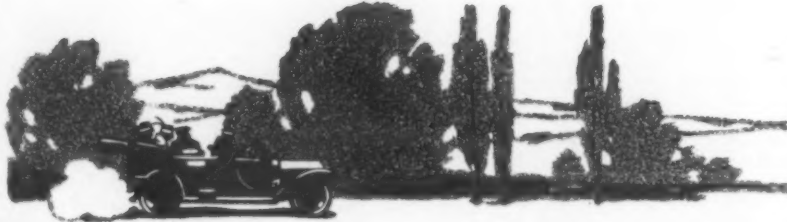
Magnetic principle, employed in 85 per cent of the speedometers in use. Slow moving parts, hardened and polished—no wear. Ball and jewel bearings; 100,000-mile season odometer; 100-mile trip register, can be set back to any tenth of a mile. Unbreakable flexible shaft, drop forged swivel joint; noiseless road wheel gears, an exclusive feature of the Stewart Speedometer.



Speedometers, \$15 to \$30  
Rim Wind Clock Combinations,  
\$45 to \$70

WRITE FOR CATALOG

**Stewart & Clark Mfg. Co.**  
1892 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago  
Detroit Chicago San Francisco New York Boston  
Cleveland Philadelphia Kansas City Los Angeles  
Minneapolis Indianapolis London Paris



## Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

THE LATE spring, of course, has had its effect on the condition of the country roads, and many of them have been "hub deep" in mud later than usual. There are thousands of miles of roads in this country, however, that are kept in good condition throughout the entire year. Consequently motorists should not be deterred from any early-season tour because of fear of the condition of the roads in general. This is a large country and it possesses hundreds of thousands of miles of roads. There are naturally many miles of poor roads in this number, but the automobilist should remember that there is nearly always an easy route to every place. He may be forced to make a detour or so, but good roads are not as scarce as many would have us believe. Even a cross-continental tour is possible, as attested by the dozen touring cars which made an Atlantic-to-Pacific trip a few months ago with but little attendant hardship or even discomfort on the part of the drivers or passengers. Such performances as this are necessary to convince many motorists that the roads of this country are not as bad as they are painted, and that the modern motor car can travel anywhere and everywhere without special equipment.

With the circulating lubricating systems in popular use, the same oil is used over and over again. While much of this may eventually be burned in the cylinders, it is probable that the lubricant will become "worn" before the reservoir is emptied. Consequently the level of the oil in the reservoir should not always be taken as the criterion by which to judge the condition of the lubricating system. Although a strainer is used to free the oil of all foreign matter as the lubricant starts on its return trip, it is the experience of many designers that the oil, if used too long, gradually becomes filled with minute particles of iron filings worn from the rings, piston, cylinder walls and bearings. If oil is used in this condition, the metal filings will act as an abrasive and will wear the very surfaces that the lubricant is supposed to protect. It is, therefore, advisable to replace the old oil with fresh lubricant several times throughout the season. If care is taken in this direction, the motor will give excellent service with this system of lubrication, and the wear of the moving parts will be reduced to a minimum.

An authentic road map has come to be looked upon as one of the first requisites of a motor tour through almost any part of this country, and there are few sections that have not been thoroughly explored and routed. The directions on many of these maps are given in terms of miles and tenths of a mile from a certain city or town. For following these directions, the trip set of figures with which nearly every speedometer is provided becomes a well-nigh invaluable aid. In order that the speedometer readings may at all times correspond with the distances as given on the map—even if a departure from the prescribed route has been made—some of the new speedometers are provided with a button, by means of which the trip figures may be set at any amount desired in miles or tenths. This enables the driver to take up the route at any portion of the map without the necessity of subtracting the original reading of his speedometer from that as indicated in the directions.

May 30th promises to be an exciting day at Indianapolis, when the 500-mile motor-car race is to be run on the two-

mile concrete Speedway. Twenty entries have been received, and among them are listed some of the fastest cars and the most daring drivers in automobilism.

### Questions of General Interest.

#### A SCORED CYLINDER.

J. A. P., Md., writes: "One of the pistons of my engine became stuck in the cylinder through a lack of lubricating oil. I waited until it cooled so that I could turn the motor, and then poured several ounces of fresh oil into the spark plug opening. The motor has run well since, but does not seem to develop the power that I formerly obtained from it. I assume that the trouble is due to the loss of the compression in the cylinder that ran dry at the time to which I refer."

It is evident that your piston rings and cylinder walls became badly "scored" when the oil supply stopped. It would have helped if you had poured kerosene into the cylinder before you had started the motor, as this would have freed the rings by dissolving the carbon and gummed oil. You did right in pouring plenty of cylinder oil into the spark-plug opening, but this would only prevent further scoring, and could not remedy the loss of compression. I advise you to remove the cylinder in question and renew whatever rings seem to be badly burned by the rush of the hot gases through the leak. The cylinder cannot be as easily repaired, as grinding or replacing this is an expensive operation. Graphite mixed with the oil that is fed to this cylinder, however, will work its way into the porous parts and scored portions of the cylinder walls and will result in a smooth, glass-like surface that will be permanently lubricated. The new rings will then fit the cylinder walls, and there will be no opportunity for the escape of the compression.

#### WATER IN THE GASOLINE.

T. D. L. N. J., asks: "What is the best method to determine the presence of water in the fuel?"

A hydrometer is often used. This is an instrument for testing the density or specific gravity of the liquid. As water is heavier than gasoline, its presence in the fuel will be indicated by a denser reading of the instrument. I assume you possess no hydrometer, however, and, if this is the case, you should draw some gasoline from the bottom of your fuel tank into a tin cup. Water and gasoline will not mix readily, and consequently the former will sink to the bottom of the tank if the contents are not shaken too much. Even a few drops of water will be apparent in the cupful of gasoline and can be seen at the bottom of the liquid. If you will pour the contents of the cup onto a smooth surface, so that the liquid will cover a comparatively large area, you will notice that the gasoline will immediately spread, while the water will remain in the form of small globules that will roll over the gasoline-wetted surface. Even though you are not particularly troubled with water in the fuel tank, you will find this to be an interesting experiment.

#### CHEAP MOTOR CARS.

D. W. F., Ala., inquires: "Are there any reliable cars on the market selling for \$500, or less? I have only this amount of money to invest, and believe it would be better to purchase a new, low-priced car, rather than to buy a second-hand machine cheap."

There are four makes of cars in this country that sell for less than \$500. Two of these are of the three-wheeled type, although they are in no sense to be confused with a motor cycle provided with an extra wheel and seat. Of the two remaining makes, one is a single-cylinder, ten-horse-power machine, while the other is provided with a four-cylinder, bloc-cast, twenty-two-horse-power motor. The advantage of a small car lies in its light weight, which results in less fuel consumption and greater tire mileage than can be obtained from a heavier machine.

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**Little Trips for Little Purses.**

(Continued from page 601.)

from Washington by rail via Harrisburg. The trips outlined above are practically as accessible to those who make Baltimore and Philadelphia their headquarters as to those who go to Washington.

Cincinnati has many points of interest. The greatest of all natural curiosities near Cincinnati, or, indeed, in the world, is Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. It owes its discovery, so the story goes, to an accident which happened in 1809. It is the tale of the hunter and the bear, and the bear, being wounded, sought its lair in a vain endeavor to escape; the hunter followed, and made the discovery of Mammoth Cave. Underlying nearly the whole of Edmondson County are innumerable other caves, some small, some vast in extent. It is said that there are not less than ninety caves within this limited territory that have been explored. Mammoth Cave is the largest, but Colossal Cavern, the next largest in extent, is far more beautiful and magnificent. These caves are about ninety miles south of Louisville by rail, a change of cars being necessary at Glasgow Junction.

French Lick Springs, a famous watering resort, is west of Cincinnati, in Indiana, and Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and the Great Lakes are all within a radius of two hundred miles. Low-fare excursions to Niagara Falls are frequent, and every summer each of the railroads whose lines radiate toward the Atlantic seaboard makes a low-rate excursion to Atlantic City, on the Jersey coast.

From Chicago it is easy to make either short or long trips at little cost, for Lake Michigan is the open sesame to the resorts through the great northern country. The lake region of Wisconsin is as beautiful as it is famous, and there are dozens of places within fifty miles of Chicago that offer everything worth while in life to the fisher or hunter, health or pleasure seeker. The more noted resorts are Burlington, Lake Geneva, Waukesha, Oconomowoc and Devil's Lake. The largest telescope in the world, the Yerkes, is located at Lake Geneva, and one night of every week is given over to the visitor. Directly across the lake is Benton Harbor, Mich., and this is a favorite short trip for those who like the water and whose time and purse are limited. For a longer and more beneficial trip, take a steamer at the Rush Street Bridge and sail up the lake to Milwaukee; from this city an hour's trolley trip will land you within the gates of Waukesha, the Saratoga of the West.

A longer sail is to Mackinac (pronounced Mackinaw) Island, where Lakes Huron and Michigan are joined by the Strait of Mackinac. Nature is still untrammelled in this vicinity and the climate is ideal in the summer. Moreover, it is the gateway to the wilds of the Michigan peninsula and to the famous fishing grounds of Les Cheneaux Islands. If time is no object, the purse will not feel the pressure of a sail to Duluth, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, or over the eastern route to Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, or even to Buffalo.

**Lures That Catch Elusive Fish.**

(Continued from page 598.)

or Wickham's fancy, and for late-afternoon fishing the pale evening dun. Other favorites are the olive dun, iron-blue dun, jenny spinner, willow fly, soldier palmer and white miller, while the old favorite coachman, tied dry, often proves a killing lure.

Whether one becomes such an enthusiast that in fly fishing he uses the dry fly exclusively or uses both dry-fly and wet-fly methods, he will find it profitable, on many occasions, to be familiar with the possibilities of the floating fly.

As the writer has been an enthusiastic fly fisherman for thirty-eight years, it may seem anomalous that, next to casting a fly for trout, his favorite sport is surf casting, where a powerful rod and a heavy lead are used. Much skill may be used in casting this lead, and there is a certain joy in standing or sitting upon a sandy beach, breathing in the salt ozone from over the ocean. Surf casting offers a means of recreation to the over-worked business man of the city that will furnish him a splendid form of light exercise in the purest of air, with now and then the thrill of the tug of a heavy fish.

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## Half a Century of Free Lands.

THE HOMESTEAD bill which Lincoln signed on May 27th, 1862, was one of the most beneficent measures ever placed on the national statute-book. It gave the right to citizens of the United States, or aliens who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens, the privilege of entering on 160 acres of unappropriated public lands, for the payment of a nominal fee, ranging from \$5 to \$10, and after five years of actual settlement on it and cultivation of it a title to it was given by the government. This was a new departure in national legislation. No other country in the world had ever made any such general grant to its citizens.

"Free lands for the landless" was a plank in the Free Soil party's platform, the first of which was adopted in 1848. When the Republican party made its advent in 1856—the party which gathered into its ranks the Free Soilers, the Abolitionists, the anti-slavery Whigs and the more pronounced enemies of slavery extension in the Democratic and Know Nothing parties—it adopted this principle of the Free Soil creed. It was part of the Republican program of preserving the Territories of the United States for freedom. The homestead bill was opposed by a large section of the Democratic party, especially by most of its Southern element, and a bill on that general line was vetoed by President Buchanan. But when the Republicans entered power in 1861, with all departments of the government under their control, they enacted this measure as soon as the pressing business of the early war legislation gave them the opportunity.

Under the free homes act of May 27th, 1862, which, with some modifications, is still in operation, millions have been added to the population of the great West, particularly to that part of it on the sunset side of the Mississippi. It gave a spur to immigration, much of which, in the early days, embraced the opportunity of getting the nucleus of a home and acquiring industrial independence. In the years which have passed since January 1st, 1863, when the homestead law went into effect, thirteen States—Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona—have been organized west of the Mississippi. This is as many as were in the original partnership when the colonies separated from Great Britain and set up a government of their own.

While nearly all the desirable land open to settlement under the homestead law has been taken up, the entries under that act continue. The irrigation law of 1902, which supplements the act of forty years earlier, is reclaiming the arid lands of the West with considerable speed. Settlers on most of the latter area are required to pay some of the cost of irrigation, but as this work is done by the government in vast tracts, the outlay by the settlers need not be very large. Some of the irrigated area is made as fertile as any lands to be found anywhere on the globe. The free-homes act of half a century ago forms a striking landmark in the annals of American development.

## Root Out the Weeds.

John Kirby, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

WEEDS have sprung up in both parties that promise the destruction of the vital principles upon which our forefathers founded this government, and if those weeds are cultivated, they will, ere long, dominate the field and destroy the seed which the framers of our Constitution so carefully planted there. Unless the grain is separated from the chaff, our political future will be hazy and destined to chaos and uncertainty. There is but one way to prevent this and that is for the well-balanced conservative forces to unite in a party committed absolutely to the preservation of the institutions that have made this country the freest and most prosperous of nations, in which neither class nor caste are recognized, and which institutions the discontented, unthinking and ne'er-do-well elements of society, under false leadership, would combine to destroy in the hope of finding a panacea for their fancied ills and discontent.

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The most convenient Collapsible Bed for all purposes. It is strong and thoroughly comfortable. When not in use it folds up into a neat, small package. Can be carried from place to place without effort.

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Guaranteed to Sustain 800 lbs.  
Ideal for Camp, Motor Boat, Yacht, Bungalow, Lawn or Porch, and continually useful in emergencies. For sale at all department stores and sporting goods stores. Ask for camp and lawn furniture booklet.

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"BRISTOL" Steel Bait Casting Rod No. 25 keeps your thumb on the reel. Reel seat is close to grip—you'll never tire your hand. Line runs very free. Comes in three lengths. Price \$7.00.

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"The Harvard"—something distinctly new—takes you away from the conventional straw. Light, stylish, serviceable. Of waterproof silk, in three colors: shepherd plaid; dark gray; light gray striped. You can buy "the Harvard" only of us. Stores will sell it NEXT YEAR at \$2. and more. We offer it PREPAID THIS SUMMER at \$2. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color and enclose \$2. Write for 1912 Spring and Summer Style Book of Hats and Caps—FREE.

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## CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For College, School, Society or Lodge.  
Descriptive catalog with attractive prices mailed free upon request. Either style of pins here illustrated with any three letters and figures: each \$2.00 doz.; SILVER PLATE, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., Dept. 121 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## The Chant of the Cheerful Coacher.

You on the base there! Show 'em your pace there!  
Here's where they look like a lot o' gorillas!  
Show 'em a stepper! Plenty o' pepper!  
Steal! an' I'll buy ye a box o' Manillas!  
Pooh for the pitcher—he's fresh from the farm!  
Get a good lead an' go down on his arm!  
He couldn't bother a man with the gout!  
HIM? Why he wouldn't be able—LOOK OUT-T!

Now, to proceed again! Gobble a lead again!  
Further! it takes him a minute to switch!  
You, in the box there! You, with the locks there!  
Who was it kidded ye—said you could pitch?  
Look how he always delivers it overhand!  
Rural delivery—easy to clout!  
Take a big lead for he's just from the clover and  
Who ever heard of a farmer—LOOK OUT-T!

Oh, you old pal o' mine! Slick as a tallow mine!  
Safe by a whisker an' back on the bag!  
Now get away, boy! Into the play, boy!  
Golly, but ain't he the hard 'un to tag!  
Don't be afraid of 'em puttin' it onto you!  
Look at the farmer he's all in a pout!  
Off o' the base! ye can do what ye want-a-do!  
Take a big lead on the boob an'—LOOK OUT-T!

—EDWARD S. MORRISSEY.

## Cure of Feeble-mindedness.

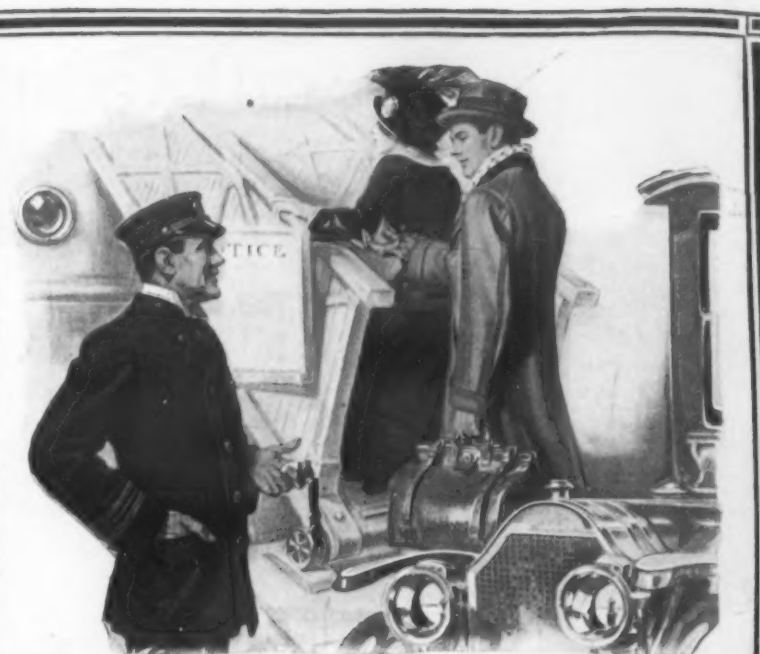
"THE feeble-minded at large," says Dr. Anne Moore, "are as dangerous as, if not more dangerous than, persons suffering from contagious disease." Against the spread of contagious disease the State takes all the precautions science can suggest, but has done little or nothing as yet to check the alarming increase in the feeble-minded. If persons afflicted with neuropathic inheritance were prevented from having children, we should eliminate at once eighty per cent. of feeble-mindedness, leaving only the few cases arising from external or accidental causes. A study of feeble-mindedness, made by Dr. Moore for the Public Education Association of New York, has been taken up by the State Charities Aid Association, which is spreading it broadcast. Three remedies are suggested by Dr. Moore: Adequate provision for the feeble-minded in institutions designed for their education and welfare, a proper segregation law involving separation of the sexes, and a marriage law which will require a clean bill of health and evidence of normal mind before a license is issued.

In support of segregation, which, though costly at the start, would be economy in the end, Professor Davenport, director of the Carnegie station for experimental evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, has declared that if the feeble-minded of New York State could be segregated for a period of thirty years, the State could get rid of nearly all of its institutions for this class; retaining only one or two small institutions for the feeble-minded children of newly arrived immigrants and for the few feeble-minded children of normal parents. If feeble-mindedness is a greater plague than contagious disease, the State has the right to proceed against it with vigor.

Along the line of Dr. Moore's third remedy is the resolution of a ministerial association in a Western city, pledging its members not to marry persons who are unable to present with the license a certificate of health for both parties, signed by a competent physician. A child has the right to be well born, at least with sound body and mind, so far as human laws can make it so. The protection of the unborn child and of future generations is a duty of the State which should not be interfered with by questions of cost and personal liberty.

## Clergymen's Children.

WHEN Woodrow Wilson, along with many other public men, was asked by a newspaper, "Why do such a large majority of ministers' sons go wrong?" Governor Wilson's sententious reply was, "They don't." When one does, a hundred people know about it, while an ordinary lapse is passed by unnoticed. The children of the clergy are not only quite as good as the average, but they also attain the most conspicuous success. "The proportion of distinguished men and women contributed from among the families of the clergy can only be described as enormous," says Havelock Ellis, in his "Study of British Genius." "We find that the eminent children of the clergy considerably outnumber those of lawyers, doctors and army officers put together." If there is anything in the influence of moral environment and intellectual heredity, it would be surprising if the facts were not just as Mr. Ellis has found them.



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SIX hundred thousand Americans go abroad every year.

Once the American tourist preferred a foreign watch. Now he goes to Europe with a HOWARD bought here—or comes back with a HOWARD bought there.

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The great railroads started it. The time inspectors of 180 American railroads have officially certified and adopted the HOWARD.

It is carried by leading technical men—by the heads of great industrial and commercial enterprises—by scientists—by army and navy officers and government officials.

Many a man buys a HOWARD for the sheer pleasure of owning the watch that is so well spoken of by men whose opinion he respects.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post-card, Dept. U, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

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Some time ago a chemist discovered how to completely end a corn.

He made a wax—the B & B wax—which forms the heart of a Blue-jay plaster.

This little plaster has since then removed fifty million corns.

It is applied in a jiffy, and the corn pain ends at once. Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out, root and all.

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C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.  
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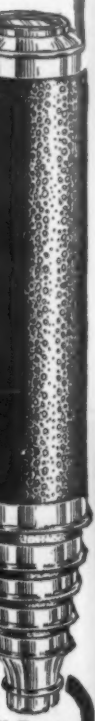
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# Feather Hats and Summer Toilettes



Turban (high crown) of dark blue shirred taffeta trimmed with unbleached paradise.



Large hat of white Italian straw with brown, edge of black velvet, black aigrette.



White chiffon over silk, skirt hem, side and sleeves of black liberty satin, panel trimmed with Duchess lace.



Fancy coat of champagne taffeta, sailor collar trimmed with heavy applique lace.



White lingerie dress trimmed with bands of Persian embroidery, tucked sailor collar.



Mlle. A. Terroy in a Buzenet robe of white lace and black liberty silk. Sash of cerise moire ribbon.



De Morvan model of black English straw, the broad brim turned up in front; trimming, black aigrette.



Harlotte Hennard model of black straw, modified three-cornered hat, trimmed with black ostrich and ribbon.





## Dicky's Dream

"How happy I'd be, if I lived in a house made of

# Post Toasties

Where it rained cream, and the walls fell in."

*"The Memory Lingers"*

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